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FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 34TH CEMA SESSION IN PRAGUE

Stoph 18 June Address

LD181556 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1329 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Prague--The 34th CEMA meeting continued in Prague on Wednesday with a further plenary meeting on the problems of the coordination of the economic plans for the coming 5-year period.

The meeting discussed the high demands made on the economic capacity of the partner states resulting from the changed conditions of the world economy in the eighties. The heads of government emphasized that the expansion and deepening of bilateral and multilateral cooperation in CEMA will release considerable reserves for the even greater efficiency of the national economies. It is especially important to carry out a number of important joint plans based on the long-term targeted programs for energy, raw materials and fuels, machine-building, the foodstuffs and consumer goods industries and transportation.

The heads of the delegations discussed the comprehensive measures which will be taken in their countries to increase efficiency and quality in all spheres of the economy. They paid special attention to the most economic use of raw materials and energy. At the same time they highly assessed the agreements which assure the partner states of continued comprehensive deliveries of raw materials and fuels from the USSR.

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, underlined in his address that in the coming 5-year plan period the GDR will continue to cover the decisive part of its import requirements for crude oil, natural gas, rolling steel, hard coal, cotton, timber and other raw materials by deliveries from the Soviet Union. Before that Soviet Premier Aleksey Kosygin had already confirmed that in spite of the difficulties connected with the worsening extraction conditions on Soviet territory, the deliveries of crude oil to the CEMA countries will continue at the high level achieved in 1980.

From 1981-85 the socialist states will receive nearly 400 million tons of crude oil from the USSR.

According to Willi Stoph the GDR will receive from the Soviet Union raw materials, fuels and high-value industrial goods. For its part, the GDR will export chemical products, products from the machine-building industry, electrical engineering and electronics and the light industry. A number of agreements have already been reached with the CSSR, Hungary and Bulgaria. They envisage future GDR imports of important raw materials and fuels, metals, basic chemical products and semi-manufactured articles, as well as agricultural products. The GDR for its part will export to these countries lignite briquettes, potash fertilizer, basic chemical products and other goods.

Willi Stoph said that the GDR supports the task confirmed by the council meeting to work increasingly for the implementation of the long-term targeted program in order to cover the requirement for energy, raw materials and fuels.

"To a special extent", Stoph stressed, "this applies to scientific and technological cooperation, which is to make an important contribution towards the rational utilization of raw materials resources.

"Only through new technical and technological solutions will it be possible to achieve important results in the sphere of material economy, energy saving, the release of manpower and the lowering of prime costs." They include such tasks as the processing of coal, the utilization of new energy sources and questions linked with the development of nuclear energy.

The heads of government came out in favor of orientating the specialization and cooperation in machine-building onto a higher technological level of products to be exchanged. At the present time over 100 multilateral and about 600 bilateral agreements on the specialization of production and cooperation are in effect, and of these 80 multilateral agreements alone are in machine-building. These involve 10,000 products.

Proceeding from the high level of mutual economic integration already achieved, Willi Stoph described commitment to obligations by the partners as a key question of international specialization and cooperation of production. Concerning cooperation in transportation he said that the GDR considers it as urgently necessary for effective measures to be taken by all the participating partners in order to smoothly organize international goods traffic.

The plenary meeting ended in the afternoon. The meeting then continued its work in editorial groups to prepare the final documents.

Husak Reception 18 June

LD182223 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received today in Prague castle at a friendly meeting the heads of the delegations of the CEMA member countries who are participating in its 34th session.

Present at the meeting were: Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, and other CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Josef Kempny, secretary of the party Central Committee, and Vaclav Hula, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission; Rudolf Rohlicek, chairman of the CEMA Executive Council and federal deputy premier; Aleksey Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and vice president of the Council of Ministers; Gyorgy Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Jambyn Batmonh, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Edward Babiuch, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Ilie Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister; Pham Van Dong, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party and premier; Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia, and Nikolay Fadeyev, CEMA secretary.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, first cordially welcomed the esteemed guests and highly praised the political and economic significance of the 34th session of CEMA. Its progress is followed by the Czechoslovak public with great interest.

This session, taking place in the year of the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, in the year of the 35th anniversary of the victory over fascism and the liberation of our countries from Hitlerite occupation, in the year of the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Treaty, demonstrates again the unity of our countries in foreign political questions, in the joint struggle for peace, for continued detente, against the aggressive forces of imperialism and the hegemonist policy in Beijing.

Comrade Gustav Husak further underlined the significance of the work carried out by CEMA in the 30 years of its existence for the development of mutual cooperation between the socialist countries. These results are further enlarged by the session now taking place in Prague. The deep changes which have taken place in the world in the last 10 years and in the conditions of the economic development of our countries make it still more urgent for us to further deepen mutual cooperation and through joint endeavor to implement consistently the intentions of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration we jointly adopted at the beginning of the seventies, Comrade Husak said.

For Czechoslovakia, as well as for the other countries of CEMA, this is the decisive prerequisite of the further stable economic development for the years to come. Therefore we give our full support to the course aimed at the deepening of cooperation and specialization of production and at improving mutual integration relations within the council both on the bilateral and multilateral bases.

The coordination of our aid afforded to the developing countries is also an important task, above all to the friendly countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

At the close of his address Comrade Gustav Husak expressed his conviction that the resolutions of the 34th CEMA session will be consistently implemented in the work of the council's bodies and in the policies of the member states.

Czechoslovakia, in full unity with the fraternal communist and workers parties will continue to make a contribution to the realization of the coordinated foreign political program of the countries of our community adopted at the recent session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact, and to the coordinated approach in the socio-economic sphere being discussed at the CEMA session, in Prague.

On behalf of the delegations present at the session, Aleksey Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, expressed thanks to the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government for a friendly and cordial welcome, and for creating good prerequisites for the work of the 34th CEMA session.

In the course of a friendly and comradely discussion, the participants in the meeting discussed some topical questions of the development of mutual cooperation which are on the agenda of the Prague session of the council. The conversation was concentrated above all on solving the fuel energy problems, the development of nuclear energy generation, the deepening of cooperation and specialization of production, and on the acceleration of scientific-technological cooperation. Some aspects of the development of socialist agriculture and the raising of effectiveness in the construction industry were also discussed. Experiences from the realization of great joint projects of the CEMA member countries were positively assessed.

The meeting took place in an atmosphere of comradely unity and fraternal relations.

Pham Van Dong 18 June Speech

OW191601 Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 19--Premier Pham Van Dong who is heading the Vietnamese delegation to the 34th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance currently held in Prague told a council meeting yesterday that to unite and closely cooperate with the Soviet Union and the other member countries in the CEMA is a basic policy of the Communist Party and Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

He said that in the present situation of the world economy, to increase coordination in the common activities of the member countries for the realisation of long-term cooperation plans according to selected targets has a special significance. Through further specialisation and step-by-step expansion of cooperation in production, the member countries will be able to solve in a steady manner such problems as energy and raw materials, engineering products and spare parts.

Turning to the situation in Vietnam, Premier Pham Van Dong said that Vietnam is carrying out its 1976-1980 5-year plan in difficult and complex conditions caused by the consequences of war and by the aggressive and hostile policy of the Beijing expansionists, who are seeking all means and ways to prevent normal development of the economy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. "In face of such a situation," he said, "our people are more resolved than ever to overcome all difficulties, accept all trials and challenges to continue taking the national economy along the path of socialist construction laid down by the 4th National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

"In the 1981-1985 5-year plan, we consider the task of boosting production and normalizing and improving the people's life as an urgent task, while continuing to build in a selective way the material and technical bases of socialism, closely combining economy with national defence, and standing ready to fight against aggression to defend our socialist homeland."

"In this spirit, our draft 5-year plan for 1981-1985 is keyed on the development of agriculture. We shall concentrate the effort of the whole country on meeting at any rate the need in food, consumer goods. At the same time, we will strive to develop some industrial branches of a decisive character for the economy such as electricity, coal, oil transport and communications.... The production of valuable export goods will be broadened in order to achieve maximal value of trade with the other member countries of the council. Capital investment and the building force will be concentrated on the above mentioned branches in order to achieve quick economic efficiency. We are especially concerned with improving the quality of economic management and planning. In the light of the aforesaid directions and targets, the tempo of economic development and the rise of our national income in the 5 years ahead will be a moderate one commensurate with our practical conditions."

Premier Pham Van Dong noted that on the basis of Vietnam's proposed list of priority measures for the period 1981-1985, many countries in the CEMA had agreed to cooperate with Vietnam in the domains of agriculture, light industry, coal industry, communications and transport, chemical industry, etc, while multilateral cooperation will be carried out in the fields of geological survey and bauxite exploration and mining. The Vietnamese premier proposed that the concerned countries would soon complete their consideration of the draft general agreement on promotion of geological survey on Vietnamese territory so that an agreement to this effect might be concluded this year.

He noted that some member countries had agreed to co-operate with Vietnam in developing tropical trees such as rubber, coffee, tea, pineapple, pharmaceutical plants. Others will cooperate in the prospection and extraction of coal, apatite, tin...and will help Vietnam build some electricity, engineering and fertilizer plants as well as communication and transport projects. Some countries will accept Vietnamese trainees and workers while Vietnam will cooperate with them in the manufacture of some consumer and engineering products.

The premier expressed high appreciations of the CEMA policy of step by step shortening the gap in economic development level among the member countries, and his belief that the bright results of this cooperation would be an eloquent illustration of Lenin's famous proposition on the capability of economically backward countries, with the assistance of developed socialist countries to advance directly to socialism without going through the stage of capitalist development.

Husak Addresses 19 June Reception

LD192250 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Speech by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, CSSR president, at reception to mark close of CEMA session in Prague Castle on 19 June--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed guests, comrades. It is a great pleasure for me to welcome in Prague Castle now, at the close of the 34th CEMA session, the delegation of the Soviet Union, led by our esteemed guest and dear friend, Comrade Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the delegations of other fraternal CEMA member states, led by our dear and esteemed Comrades Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic; Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic; Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mongolia; Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR; Edward Babiuch, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic; Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Pham Van Dong, premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and the delegation of the friendly SFRY headed by our esteemed comrade, Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council.

I cordially greet the delegations of the People's Republic of Angola, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, socialist Ethiopia, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Dear friends, just as every session of CEMA, the 34th session of the council now ended has also become an important event in the life of our country, our socialist community, and of the entire current international life. The session represents another significant step in the fulfillment of our joint program goals. On the basis of a deep analysis of our experiences and the existing possibilities, it has provided new and important stimuli for the deepening of our cooperation, and for our further progress. The results achieved so far show that the path we took at the beginning of the seventies with the adoption of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration is correct and necessary. It corresponds with the life interests of our entire community and every member state. It brings us ever greater possibilities and prerequisites for ever more effectively dealing with quickly growing requirements and demands, and with the complexity of the current conditions.

The realization of the conclusions of the comprehensive program in the sphere of the coordination of the national economic plans, the gradual implementation of the long-term target programs of cooperation, the deepening of cooperation and specialization of production, the development of the scientific technological production in other fields helps us to ever more effectively secure the tasks of the socioeconomic development of our countries, contributes to the strengthening of the economic power of our community, and to the raising of its prestige and role in the world economy.

In this connection I would like to praise particiuarly highly the unique contribution of the Soviet Union to the stability and dynamism of the economic development of our community, its understanding of the needs of other countries, and its exceptional contribution to the solving of the urgent tasks and long-term goals of our community.

The fundamental expression of our successes is in the fact that we can rely on the advantages of the socialist system, that the practical activity of CEMA reflects ever more clearly the internationalist ideas of Marxism-Leninism. The firm and unchanging basis of all its activity is in the Leninist principles of equality, sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, mutual advantages and mutual aid. In the present world the activity of CEMA demonstrates ever more clearly the value of the socialist type of the international economic relations and their advantage over the exploitative character of the relations of the imperialist world. While the economy of the imperialist world is sinking into an ever deeper crisis, the attractiveness of the socialist community is on the increase all the time. The influence of its example is growing in connection with the development and shaping of the entire system of international economic relations. In this spirit we put extra emphasis on the development of cooperation in CEMA, among its member countries, and also with Angola, Democratic Yemen, Cambodia, Laos, Mozambique and Ethiopia.

The entire activity of CEMA, imbued with a peaceful and constructive spirit, care for the well-being of our nations, confirms unanimously the peaceful character and peaceful intentions of the socialist community. And so, just like in the case of the recent session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty, the Prague session of CEMA also clearly resonates the tunes of peace. The consistent orientation toward the development of international cooperation, toward peacefully solving complex international questions, the support given to the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the socialist world aiming at finding realistic and just solutions to the problematic centers of the current international tension--this is the basis of our policy. It is practically confirmed also by the course of CEMA and its member countries in the development of relations with all states of the world on the basis of equality and mutual advantage.

Dear comrades, CEMA enters the 4th decade of its fruitful, multifaceted and successful activity at the start of the eighties. We all know that this will be a period in which it will be necessary to come to terms with new requirements, with much more demanding conditions of economic development. The member countries, our entire community, faces new and important tasks in our endeavor for the intensification of the development of the economy, the raising of the effectiveness of the national economy, in the solving of fuel energy and raw material needs, in the sphere of scientific technological development, and in improving the structure of production, in satisfying the needs of the people, and in improving the management and organization of the national economy.

In this direction a lot has already been done and the tasks for the 5-year plans to come, which we are preparing in our countries, demand that we further step up our endeavor, achieve a more pronounced progress, find and utilize further possibilities and reserves.

We are deeply convinced that the solving of these tasks is closely linked with the development and deepening of our cooperation, with the progress of international socialist integration, with a more intensive utilization of the existing and ever growing possibilities of specialization and cooperation [word indistinct] the higher degree of unity we achieve the more multifaceted, richer, more flexible and effective our cooperation will be, the better shall we deal with the conditions and requirements of the eighties, the more successful will be our progress.

The decisive prerequisite of this is, and will also be in the future, the fact that the Marxisit-Leninist parties of our countries consistently link in their policies the national and international interests of the nations and states. This creates a firm and principled platform for all activity of CEMA and for the solving of all the questions we face.

Dear friends. The party and state bodies of Czechoslovakia highly praise the activity of CEMA, the bilateral and multilateral cooperation of the member countries, so important for the stable development of our economy. We are convinced that in the present stage this activity represents a guaranteed outlook for the years to come. A unique and irreplaceable factor which is ever more important is the raising of the effectiveness of the Czechoslovak national economy, the implementation of the general line of the 14th and 15th congresses of our party, the program of the development of our socialist society. In this we put special emphasis on cooperation with the Soviet Union. Through its character, volume and content this cooperation is of vital importance for the further (?planned) socioeconomic development of our country. The CPCZ Central Committee and the Government of the CSSR will therefore also in the future support all the endeavors and all the measures leading to the deepening of the methods, forms and contents of the activity of CEMA and will help its consistent implementation.

To close I would like to wish you, dear friends, good results in our joint work within CEMA, in the interest of our countries and the cause of socialism.

Let me propose a toast in honor of the communist and workers parties of the CEMA member countries.

To the health of the first and general secretaries of their Central Committee.

In honor of the governments of the CEMA member countries.

In honor of their prime ministers, to the good health of the leading representatives of the parties and governments of the friendly countries which have participated in the 34th CEMA session as observers and guests.

To our further fruitful cooperation in the interest of the well-being of our nations, peace and progress in the world.

I propose a toast to good health, good working results, and successes in the private lives of you all.

Cuban Delegate's Comments

LD210138 Prague CTK in English 1817 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Prague--"The session which has just ended gives evidence of the rapid development of relations between the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) as a united system, and the developing countries, as well as between individual member countries and the developing countries," Carlos Rafael Rodriguez told CETEKA on Friday.

The vice-president of the Cuban Council of Ministers and head of the Cuban delegation to the 34th CMEA session, which took place here, recalled that the session was attended by Democratic Yemen and Afghanistan as observers, Angola, Ethiopia, Laos and Mozambique as guests and by Vietnam, Mongolia, and Cuba as members with full rights. "It is necessary to emphasize that this influx of developing countries testify to the conviction of the developing countries that the road of capitalism in the current conditions is not the road actually leading to development," he said.

"On the other hand, if we study the speeches by the chiefs of the governments of the CMEA member countries, we can notice that they express the interest in promoting their contacts with the developing countries. Despite all changes in the international situation, despite all problems caused to the socialist countries by the capitalist crisis, we can be sure that the development of our community will be ever more substantial."

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez further said that "the world approaches socialism by different roads, using various alternatives, often very difficult."

"The danger of the return to cold war, still existing in the consequence of the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialism, represents an alternative which cannot be accepted by the world and, as a result of this, socialism will thrust its way through.

Speaking of relations between the CMEA and the developing countries, Rodriguez stressed that the CMEA member countries "help the developing countries to create their technical basis and to educate their cadres." He recalled that there are (?still) some 2,500 specialists from the socialist countries in Cuba at present. "This considerably contributes to a qualitative change which must be made by the developing countries, for the development does not rest only on obtaining and starting big plants. The big plants, if not used effectively, do not contribute to development. The training of technical experts is one of the essential elements of the whole process", Carlos Rafael Rodriguez concluded.

Cuban Delegate's Departure

LD210142 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] The Cuban delegation headed by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and vice president of the Council of Ministers, who attended the 34th CEMA session, left Prague today. At Ruzyne Airport the guests were seen off by Rudolf Rohlicek, federal deputy prime minister and the permanent representative of Czechoslovakia in CEMA; Jindrich Zahradnik, federal deputy prime minister; and other representatives.

Fadeyev Comments on CEMA Progress

LD210056 Prague CTK in English 1533 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Prague--The influence of socialism on international developments (?is constantly) growing, and the socialist community is the most dyanmic economic and political force, guaranteeing peace and security in the world, CMEA Secretary Nikolay Fadeyev said at a press conference here on Friday.

Reviewing the results of the 34th CMEA session which ended here on Thursday, Fadeyev said that the multilateral economic and scientific-technical cooperation of the member countries is a contribution to major positive changes in the system of international relations. Despite the complicated international economic and political situation, the CEMA community achieved further successes in the building of socialism and communism. In 1979, for example, the community produced 210 million metric tonnes of steel, 601 million tonnes of oil, 460,000 million cubic metres of natural gas, 738 million tonnes of coal, and 1,654,000 million kilowatts of electricity. [as received]

The CMEA member countries centre their attention on the implementation of long-term target programs of cooperation, on the basis of which 230 agreements were concluded, and 82 already signed, Nikolay Fadeyev said. They include an agreement on cooperation in the production of nuclear plant equipment up to 1990, in which about 50 industrial associations and enterprises from CMEA countries and Yugoslavia will participate. Another major agreement is that on fertilization of the northern part of Gobi in Mongolia, and an agreement on cooperation in modernization and extension of the road network.

Also expanding is international specialization and cooperation in production. The share of the products made under specialization and cooperation agreements in the total mutual trade in engineering products between the CMEA countries rose from 24 per cent in 1975 to 34.6 per cent in 1979. Conditions will be created for less developed CMEA countries to participate to a larger extent in international specialization and cooperation, Fadeyev said.

Fadeyev said that in the five-year period 1981-1985, the CMEA countries will expand their economic and scientific-technical cooperation. Mutual exchanges of goods will reach 260,000 million rubles, 40 per cent more than in the current five-year period. Plans are being drawn for speeding up the economic growth and for raising the [words indistinct] Vietnam, Cuba and Mongolia.

On CMEA relations with the European Economic Community Fadeyev said that the E.E.C. is trying to limit the negotiations to formal affairs, such as cooperation in statistics and standardization. The Western proposal to conclude agreements between the E.E.C. and individual CMEA countries amounts to discrimination of the socialist states. The CMEA countries are ready to continue negotiations on an agreement between the two groupings not because--as Western propaganda claims--they want to obtain unilateral advantages, but because economic cooperation contributes to the strengthening of peace.

Fadeyev Departure

LD211850 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] CEMA Secretary Nikolay Fadeyev, who attended the 34th CEMA session, left Czechoslovakia today. At the airport, he was seen off by representatives of the Czechoslovak Government and other political officials.

SRV, Afghan Delegates' Departure

LD211400 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] The delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by Pham Van Dong, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and prime minister, who attended the 34th CEMA session in Prague, left Czechoslovakia today.

At a festively decorated Ruzyne Airport, the guests were seen off by Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal prime minister; Rudolf Rohlicek, federal deputy prime minister and permanent representative of Czechoslovakia in the CEMA; and other personages of our political life.

The delegation of the Afghan Democratic Republic led by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Party, deputy premier and minister of planning, and the delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic led by Khambou Soumisai, minister-chairman of the Committee for Organization, Labor and Wages, who attended the 34th CEMA session as observers, also departed from Prague today.

CEMA COOPERATION IN POWER GENERATING REPORTED

LD191034 Prague CTK in English 0959 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Prague--The CEMA countries intend to double the capacity of hydroelectric power plants and thus save 30-40 million tons of standard fuel annually in the coming decade. Cooperation between two or more countries on large hydroelectric power projects is very useful, as the project of comprehensive use of the waters of the Danube shows. Czechoslovakia and Hungary cooperate on the project Gabcikovo-Nagymaros, which is to solve problems of water conservancy, energy, navigation, flood control and agriculture on the Danube between Bratislava and Budapest. The power station will produce 3,600 million kilowatt-hours annually.

Yugoslavia and Romania jointly build the hydro-energy centre Iron Gate-Djerdap II. New waterway for cargo transport will come into being in the Bulgarian-Romanian section of the Danube, where the Nikopol-Turnu Magurele power plant is being constructed. The Stinca-Costesti project was completed at the end of last year on the river Prut, on the border between the Soviet Union and Romania. Besides power supplies, it will enable to extend the area of irrigated land on both sides.

Experts from Poland and Czechoslovakia participate in the construction of the biggest pumped-storage power plant in the German Democratic Republic, in Markerbach, Ore mountains, the output of which will be 1,050 megawatts. Its engine room was mined by Polish miners in a stone massif 90 metres under the earth surface. Czechoslovak enterprises supply energy equipment.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' HEALTH MINISTERS MEET IN BUCHAREST

AU201657 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1630 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] The 21st meeting of the health ministers of socialist countries took place in Bucharest with the participation of delegations from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Hungary, USSR and Vietnam. The proceeding were chaired by Eugen Proa, minister of health and head of the Romanian delegation. On behalf of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the participants were greeted by Comrade Cornelia Filipas, deputy prime minister of the government.

The meeting occasioned an exchange of views on achievements attained in health protection and examined the stage of development and the future prospects of gerontology and geriatrics in the participating countries. The meeting's proceedings took place in a friendly atmosphere of mutual understanding.

U.S. COMMERCE DEPARTMENT FIGURE RECEIVED BY LUKANOV, PAPAZOV

AU211924 Sofia BTA in English 1852 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, June 21 (BTA)--U.S. Deputy Secretary of Trade Jordan Baruch was on a business visit to Bulgaria.

During his stay he was received by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Andrey Lukanov and by the chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technical Progress Nacho Papazov, and visited Bulgarian research institutes and organizations.

At the talks held the possibilities for expanding techno-scientific cooperation between Bulgaria and the USA were discussed.

FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL EXPLAINS TRADE WITH U.S.

AU202010 Sofia BTA in English 1920 GMT 20 Jun 80

["In U.S. Business Circles Realism Prevails"--BTA Headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 20 (BTA)--"Realism prevails in the U.S. business circles". That is why many U.S. companies have activated their relations with Bulgarian enterprises of late, said Mr Dimitur Zhdrakov, director general on economic cooperation with the developed capitalist states with the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Trade, in reply to the question posed by the visiting here correspondents of The New York TIMES, UPI and Voice of America: "How will you explain the activity of the U.S. businessmen with regard to Bulgaria in the present political situation?"

In a talk with the representatives of the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Trade the guests asked: "Don't you think that the goal of the recently published decree of the Bulgarian State Council regulating the questions of cooperation between Bulgarian and foreign firms is to ensure Bulgarian access to new Western technologies?"

Mr Zhdrakov stressed in reply that Bulgaria stands for the development of economic relations both with the socialist and with the non-socialist countries, that the joint ventures will offer opportunities for establishing profitable productions both for the Western firms and for the Bulgarian enterprises.

Added he: "We have never made it a secret that the market economy countries have achieved higher labour efficiency in certain spheres". Mr Zhdrakov pointed out that in some other spheres the socialist states have succeeded to organize more efficient production.

"Not everything is black in the West and we wish to develop economic contacts with this group of countries on the basis of reciprocal profit", said he. "I must also add that the joint ventures to be established on Bulgarian soil won't be on the biggest scale and manufacturing strategical goods".

Mr Zhdrakov elaborated further on some general aspects of the State Council decree published in March. He underlined that this document is a flexible form which will contribute to the development of industrial joint production between Bulgarian and Western companies.

He said that such a conclusion has been supported by the considerable interest envinced by potential partners in the non-socialist countries. "Moreover concrete negotiations are already underway with some firms", stressed Mr Zhdrakov.

EEC VENICE DECLARATION DESCRIBED AS 'NOT NEARLY ENOUGH'

AU200952 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Jun 80 p 5

[Georgi Kaloyanov commentary: "Not Nearly Enough"]

[Text] The declaration on the Middle East adopted in Venice by the nine EEC states was followed by rather contradictory reactions. Everyone interprets this declaration in his own way and no one is satisfied, for although containing a number of positive elements, the document fails to take into consideration the very essence of the Middle East conflict.

The first positive element contained in the declaration is the statement that the Western countries no longer consider the Palestinian problem as a "mere refugee problem," but that they acknowledge the right of the Palestinians to exert self-determination "within the framework of a global settlement." The second positive element is that the PLO is mentioned as a factor "which must necessarily be involved in negotiations." The third positive element of the declaration is the denunciation of the colonialist policy conducted by Israel in the occupied territories of the West Bank of the Jordan River.

So far, so good, but the document cannot serve as a basis for the settlement of the Middle East conflict and its crucial problem--the Palestinian problem--in connection with the Palestinian people's right to possess their own state, a homeland, or their right to return to that homeland. The EEC document does not mention a Palestinian state. The West does not wish to know and ignores the fact that approximately 2 million Palestinians were expelled during the wars by the Israeli occupiers and are living in exile in neighboring Arab countries, while another 2 million Palestinians are living under Israeli occupation. The second problem is that the declaration does not clearly and definitely demand from Israel that it withdraw from the occupied territories. The third negative factor is the fact that the PLO is only partially accepted by the demand that it should be "involved" in negotiations," since the demand does not state precisely that the PLO is the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, is internationally recognized and has the status of a UN observer. The declaration's most important "omission," however, is any mention of the Camp David agreements, which the Arab countries (with the exception of Egypt and one or two others) reject as a conspiracy against the Arab nation and the Arab cause.

As could have been expected Israel opposed the declaration. Premier Menahem Begin described it as a "Munich capitulation." There is nothing surprising in this. The Israeli politicians are afraid of any hint that Israel should withdraw even partially from the occupied Arab territories and that it should recognize any right of self-determination for the Palestinians at all.

President Jimmy Carter also made a statement. He made it understood that the United States would take the EEC states' declaration into account, and repeated the U.S. stand that the "United States will not recognize and will not negotiate with the PLO."

As for the Arab countries, which have suffered under Israeli aggression, they are by no means enthusiastic about the declaration. In the PLO leadership's announcement it is stated that this document is an attempt to save the Camp David agreements and that the "Common Market is disregarding the basic prerequisites for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, as well as the essence of the Arab-Israel conflict." The Syrian daily AL-BA'TH wrote that the declaration actually "does not contain anything besides the American proposals, which in a European version, are trying to rescue the negotiations about so-called 'autonomy' on the West Bank and Gaza from deadlock and to encourage such negotiations."

Under any circumstances the West European countries seem to realize that the Israeli appetite for foreign territory is insatiable and they also realize that the Middle East conflict represents a threat to world peace. The EEC states, however, are not showing willingness to acknowledge that in order to settle this conflict the narrow framework of Camp David must be overcome. If there is anything positive in their stand, this is not so much dictated by a genuine concern about the Palestinians as by their own selfish interests in Arab oil. Therefore the positive elements in the Venice declaration are not nearly enough and they cannot be acclaimed.

DAILIES PRAISE RESULTS OF PRAGUE CEMA MEETING

AU211447 Sofia BTA in English 0846 GMT 21 Jun 80

["Power of Real Socialism"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 21 June (BTA)--Prompted by the recent Prague 34th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, RABOTNICHESKO DELO carries an editorial. The daily points out that this session confirmed the historical role of the real socialism countries for consolidating the world peace, for the peaceful cooperation among states. The BCP CC organ adds: "The Prague session was a convincing proof of the fact that the achievements of the fraternal countries in peaceful construction are the strongest confirmation of the vital force and intransient importance of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism".

Emphasizing that during the discussions and in the communique on the session stress was laid on the importance of the declaration and petition of May 15th of this year, approved by the Warsaw Treaty member-states, the daily emphasizes the loyalty to the Final Act of Helsinki, the desire for a successful next meeting in Madrid, which were expressed by the CMEA member-countries in Prague.

Prompted by the same, ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME editorializes that the all-round successes of the CMEA member-countries aredue to the development and deepening of mutual cooperation on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and integrational solidarity, equality, respecting the national independence and sovereignty, the non-interference in the home affairs, to mutual benefit and friendly reciprocal assistance.

On its part NARODNA ARMIYA reads that at this session the successful development of the fraternal countries irrespective of the complicated international situation created was found. The daily adds: "The economic and currency crisis of capitalism, the aggressive schemes of certain imperialist circles in the West, are not in position to stop the ascending development of the socialist countries."

All three dailies note that at the session the solidarity of the CMEA-countries with the legitimate aspiration of the developing states to obtain complete economic independence and throw off the exploitation of the imperialist monopolies was affirmed.

It has been unanimously assessed that the Prague session has proceeded under the sign of fraternal friendship and internationalism, demonstrating the unity of the CMEA member-countries, their unity of thinking and acting, their resolute determination to continue to follow the course they have chosen on the road of materializing the greal goal--the building of communism.

BCP DELEGATION IN AFGHANISTAN RECEIVED BY BABRAK KARMAL

AU202030 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] The delegation of the BCP headed by Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, that is paying a friendly visit to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was received by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of Afghanistan.

They held talks on expanding and intensifying the relations of cooperation between the two fraternal countries. In the presence of Babrak Karmal a protocol of cooperation between the two parties for 1980-81 was signed by Stoyan Mikhaylov and Saleh Muhammad Ziray, Politburo member of the Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

In honor of the Bulgarian delegation Babrak Karmal gave a reception at the "People's Club" that proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

MPLA CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

AU211921 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, June 21 (BTA)--A delegation of the CC of the MPLA-Labour Party (Angola) was on a visit to Bulgaria, June 16 through 21 of this year, which became familiar with the BCP experience in party and organizational work.

The delegation was received by Mr Georgi Grigorov, head of the "organizational" department with the CC of the BCP, and had meetings at the county party committees in the towns of Kyustendil and Lovech.

In Sofia and in the counties of Kyustendil, Lovech and Pleven the guests from Angola were shown round industrial and economic sites, and saw cultural and historical landmarks.

ZAMBIAN PREMIER ARRIVES AT TODOROV INVITATION; TALKS OPEN

Arrival 20 Jun

AU202024 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, June 20 (BTA)--Mr Daniel Lisulo, prime minister of Zambia, arrived here today. He was welcomed by the chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, Mr Stanko Todorov.

Mr Lisulo will pay a six-day official and friendly visit here.

Diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and Zambia date to 1970.

An important moment in the development of bilateral relations was the visit of Mr Stanko Todorov, prime minister of Bulgaria, to Zambia in 1977. During this visit the state of bilateral relations was discussed and the two countries' satisfaction was expressed with their ascending development. Stated were the favourable possibilities for the deepening of economic cooperation, especially in the sphere of trade. An agreement on economic, scientific and technological cooperation was signed.

In 1978 a constituent session of the Bulgaro-Zambian Commission for Economic, Scientific, Technological and Cultural Cooperation was held. The session outlined the spheres in which bilateral relations were to develop most actively, namely in agriculture, mechanical engineering, trade, mining and geological prospecting.

Mr Lisulo's visit is a fresh expression of the two countries' striving to strengthen and deepen their relations on reciprocally advantageous and equal basis.

Talks 21 Jun

AU211445 Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, June 21 (BTA)--"Zambia combines the principle of non-alignment with the struggle against imperialism", Zambia's Prime Minister Daniel Lisulo stressed today at the official talks which began here with his Bulgarian counterpart Stanko Todorov.

Mr Daniel Lisulo expressed Zambia's strong will to cooperate with Bulgaria and the other socialist countries.

During the talks which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, information on the situation in the two countries was exchanged.

The guest pointed out that after the victory of the people of Zimbabwe, good prospects for developing the industry and agriculture open up to Zambia. He added: We rely on your expereince in particular. Mr Daniel Lisulo also dwelt on Zambia's interest in socialist economic integration.

Mr Stanko Todorov pointed at the good prospects for speeding up mutually advantageous cooperation especially in the field of agriculture, transport, training of personnel and production of electric motors.

The two premiers also dwelt on some international matters and attached special importance to detente and disarmament.

The situation in the Middle East, Afghanistan and Kampuchea was (?discussed).

Views were exchanged on the preparations for the Madrid meeting.

The head of the Bulgarian Government stressed Bulgaria's contribution to turning the Balkan peninsula into an area of lasting peace and stability.

On the Bulgarian side the talks were attended by: Mr Stamen Stamenov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of metallurgy and mineral resources, co-chairman of the Bulgaro-Zambian Commission on Economic, Techno-Scientific and Cultural Cooperation; Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade; Mr Marko Markov, head of the Prime Minister's Office' deputy ministers; and other officials.

On the part of the guests the following participated: Minister of Trade and Industry Z.R. Chrisupa; undersecretary of the economic and finance matters cabinet of the prime minister F.M. Walusiku; the director of the national housing construction commission, D. Simonda; the general director of the Zambia Industrial and Mining Corporation (ZIMCO), J.S. Mapoma; acting permanent secretary of the national development and planning commission, L.S. Chivuno; P.K. Kasutu, member of the CC of the United National Independence Party (UNIP); and other officials.

PRAGUE CITES MOSCOW TV REPORT ON TROOP WITHDRAWAL

LD230734 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Here is a report from Moscow by Bohumil Horak, Czechoslovak radio's Moscow correspondent:

Last night Soviet television carried pictures of the departure of some Soviet military units from Afghanistan, which was announced in the Soviet press yesterday. The commander of one of the units, Lieutenant Colonel (Siritskiy), stated in an interview with a Soviet television reporter that the Soviet soldiers had fulfilled with honor the tasks for which they had been sent to Afghanistan. In other words, they had assisted in the defense of the Afghan revolution against the external attacks of counterrevolution and reaction.

A Soviet television commentator recalled that at the present time the presence of these Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan is not essential. As it is known, Soviet soliders went to Afghanistan on the basis of a request of the Afghan Government and in full keeping with the treaty of friendship, cooperation and good-neighborly relations.

The television reportage from Kabul on the withdrawal of some Soviet military units, in the view of the Soviet commentator, is the best and most convincing answer to the skeptical reports of some Western agencies, which are underestimating the extent of this action.

RUDE PRAVO: AFGHAN 'BANDITS' USE U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LN201220 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Jun 80 p 7

[Vladimir Divis article: "Developments in Afghanistan and Bourgeois Propaganda: The End Justifies the Means"]

[Excerpts] The bourgeois communications media daily carry extensive reports from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], but we would look there in vain for information issued by the Afghan minister of foreign affairs. Reports on the recent congresses of educational and cultural workers, of medical workers and physicians; information on the friendly meetings of top Afghan representatives with the working people's representatives from the provinces or with the tribal chiefs--with religious representatives who jointly express support for the new revolutionary leadership--SUCH NEWS SIMPLY DOES NOT SUIT THEM.

On the other hand they often strive to persuade their readers and listeners that "the Soviet units are using chemical combat means against the peaceful population." They cannot prove this by concrete facts, simply because such facts do not exist. BUT NEVERTHELESS CHEMICAL WEAPONS ARE BEING USED IN AFGHANISTAN--BY THE COUNTERREVOLUTION. American-made chemical grenades have been found in the possession of bandits who have been caught. From the same arsenals come the poisonous substances with which the counterrevolutionary forces poisoned more than 900 Afghan students and teachers a few days ago. The singer (Chan Karabadi) was also murdered by a weapon which came into the hands of the counterrevolutionaries from the United States.

BUT OF COURSE THE BOURGEOIS PRESS AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA IN THE WEST EITHER KEEP SILENT ABOUT THESE SHAMEFUL ACTIONS, OR CARRY ONLY VERY SCANTY INFORMATION ABOUT THEM.

Now, 1 month prior to the Olympic games, the interest of reactionary forces in Afghanistan will increase yet further. [paragraph continues]

THERE IS NO DOUBT ABOUT THE PEOPLE WHO ARE AT THE BACK OF THIS INTEREST, AND NOT MUCH FANTASY IS NEEDED, EITHER, TO IMAGINE THE ACTIVITY PURSUED THESE DAYS--AND TO BE PURSUED IN THE COMING DAYS--IN "THE AFGHAN QUESTION" FOR INSTANCE BY THE AMERICAN CIA ESPIONAGE SERVICE; OR TO IMAGINE THAT NEITHER THE CIA NOR ITS AGENTS, REGARDLESS OF WHETHER THEY ARE OF AMERICAN, PAKISTANI OR OF AFGHAN ORIGIN, WILL SHRINK FROM EVEN THE DIRTIEST MEANS TO ACHIEVE THEIR ENDS--AND TO DO SO ACCORDING TO THE OLD SAYING OF THE JESUITS: "THE END JUSTIFIES THE MEANS."

STROUGAL RECEIVES AFGHAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

LD201554 Prague CTK in English 1527 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Premier Lubomir Strougal received here Friday Sultan 'Al. Keshtmand, Politburo member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council, deputy premier and minister of planning. The Afghan representative attended in Prague the 34th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), which ended on Thursday, as an observer.

Talks between the two representatives concerned the further deepening of bilateral relations in all spheres, and especially widening economic cooperation. Sultan 'Ali Keshtmand highly appreciated Czechoslovak moral, political and economic aid to the revolutionary struggle of the Afghan people and to the efforts of their leaders in the economic construction of the country. Lubomir Strougal pointed to the deep friendly and internationalist ties between the two countries and assured the Afghan guest that Czechoslovakia will further provide full support for the Afghan Democratic Republic and its people which will be expressed among other things by intense development of economic relations, cooperation in the sphere of science and technology and in other fields.

[Kabul Domestic Service in Dari at 1530 GMT on 21 June, in reporting Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand's meeting with Lubomir Strougal, states the following: "The Czechoslovak side praised the heroic struggles of the people of Afghanistan for the betterment of the economic and political conditions of their country under the leadership of the PDPA. The Czechoslovak premier stressed the deep, friendly relations existing between the two countries and said that his country, besides its all-round support for revolutionary Afghanistan, is considering broad cooperation in the scientific and technical fields."]

AFGHAN AGRICULTURE DELEGATION LEAVES FOR HOME

LD201240 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] An Afghan delegation led by Abdol Vadud Zafari, departmental head of the Afghanistan Ministry of Agriculture, left for Kabul today. The delegation, which was in Czechoslovakia on the invitation of the Union of Cooperative Farmers Central Committee, acquainted itself during its 8-day visit to the development of Czechoslovak cooperative agriculture.

STROUGAL RECEIVES VIETNAM'S PHAM VAN DONG

LD202108 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Czechoslovak Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal received here Friday Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong, head of the Vietnamese delegation to the 34th CEMA session held in Prague.

They informed each other of the state of their countries's economies and social development. Pham Van Dong appreciated Czechoslovak-Vietnamese cooperation in many spheres and the constant expansion of economic relations on the basis of the conclusions of the Czechoslovak-Vietnamese summit talks, held in February in Hanoi between Gustav Husak, communist party general secretary and president, and Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Lubomir Strougal stressed that the deepending of all-round relations and especially of economic relations between Czechoslovakia and the Vietnamese Socialist Republic proceeds from principles of socialist internationalism and is in the interest of the peoples of both countries. He also stated that a number of concrete possibilities, which have to be utilized in the future, exist for the economic cooperation of the two fraternal states.

TRADE PROTOCOL FOR 1981-85 SIGNED WITH SRV

LD191350 Prague CTK in English 1140 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Prague--A protocol on coordination of national economy plans of Czechoslovakia and Vietnam for the years 1981-1985 was signed here on Thursday by Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and State Planning Commission Chairman Vaclav Hula, and Vietnamese Deputy Premier and State Planning Commission Chairman Nguyen Lam.

The protocol provides for extension and deepening of cooperation in the main branches of national economy and foreign trade. The volume of goods exchange between the two countries is expected to more than double in 1981-1985. Czechoslovakia will take part in the reconstruction and development of Vietnamese economy, mainly in energy, engineering and consumer goods industries, and agriculture. It will supply machines and equipment, and metallurgy and chemical products to Vietnam, in exchange for tin, rubber, coffee, some kinds of food, raw materials and consumer goods.

MOZAMBIQUE GOVERNMENT DELEGATION BEGINS TALKS IN PRAGUE

LD201246 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] The government delegation from the People's Republic of Mozambique led by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Mozambique Liberation Front Central Committee, which is on a friendly working visit in Czechoslovakia, started talks in Prague today on the further expansion of Czechoslovak-Mozambique relations.

The talks, which took place in an atmosphere of comradely understanding, are led on the Czechoslovak side by Josef Kempny, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. The two representatives briefed each other with developments in their countries and on the opportunities for further development of political, economic and scientific-technological cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Mozambique.

LE MONDE: FOUR CHARTER 77 SIGNATORIES ARRESTED

LD200853 Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Jun 80 p 8

[Text] Czechoslovak sociologist Rudolf Battek, who is a Charter 77 spokesman and a member of the Czechoslovak human rights league, and three other Charter signatories were arrested in Prague Saturday 14 and Sunday 15 June. Only one of the four people arrested has so far been released.

SOLUTION TO GYPSY PROBLEM IN SLOVAKIA DISCUSSED

LD212042 Prague CTK in English 1757 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Prague--Socialist society in Czechoslovakia is paying much attention to the Gypsy problem, especially by making effort to emancipate the Gypsy population and to incorporate it into normal life.

The Gypsy population in Czechoslovakia amounts to 280,000. Most of them, about 200,000 live in Slovakia, with 105,000 of them living in its eastern part. Most Gypsy men of productive age--over 90 per cent--are regularly employed. The employment figure among women is under 50 per cent, which is due to the fact that most Gypsy women look after three or more children.

The previously held view that the Gypsy population should live in isolation is considered erroneous, and efforts are now being made to integrate the Gypsies by liquidating their shanties and providing them with decent dwellings.

In the past four years national committees in Slovakia allocated 48 million CZ. crowns on Gypsy housing, which allowed the liquidation of 116 Gypsy communities in Slovakia.

The best way of emancipating the Gypsy population is seen in providing due education for the Gypsy children and training for the 15-year-olds. In 1979, 47.4 per cent Gypsy boys and girls joined apprentice training courses and 34 per cent took jobs on completing compulsory education at 15. The greatest problem among Gypsy school children, however, is absenteeism.

In an effort to help Gypsy children to acquire regular habits, the national committees of Slovakia built 46 nursery schools for these children from 1976 to [number indistinct], thereby allowing [number indistinct] Gypsy children aged 3-5 years to be looked after by trained nurses instead of the 5,800 in 1975.

HUSAK CHAIRS 20 JUNE PARTY MEETING IN PRAGUE

LD210146 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] A conference of chief secretaries of regional committees and city committees of the party in Prague and Bratislava was held in Prague today under the chairmanship of the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Gustav Husak. It was attended by members of the Presidium and Secretariat at the CPCZ Central Committees and the chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the party.

The conference dealt with the work of party organs and organizations in securing the line of the 15th congress and of further resolutions of the CPCZ Central Committee, on topical questions of a successful mastering of the economic plan and the preparation of the party for the tasks of the years to come.

KABRHELOVA CRITICIZES 'WORLD IMPERIALISM' AT PEACE RALLY

LD222115 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Excerpt] A rally in support of peace and friendship has been held in Houstka in the central Bohemian region.

The 2-day program culminated today with a meeting which was attended by a party and state delegation headed by Marie Kabrhelova, member of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Women. She spoke about the results achieved by our working people in the 35 years of life in peace.

[Begin Kabrhelova recording] We are also determined to do everything for the preservation of peace. This is particularly important at the present time. It is well known that the international atmosphere is being now poisoned and disturbed by the most reactionary circles of the world imperialism, above all by the military-industrial complex and the biggest hawks of NATO and the Pentagon. James Carter, President of the United States, has become their spokesman and chief protagonist. [end recording]

BILAK ATTENDS EXPATRIATE UKRAINIANS MEETING

LD222210 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The 26th celebrations of the culture of the Ukrainian working people settled in Czechoslovakia, held in honor of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic by the Soviet Army, took place in Svidnik today.

Attending the celebrations was a party and state delegation of the Slovak Socialist Republic headed by Ludovit Pezlar, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committe. Also present among the audience was Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Vadim Mikhailovich Stepanov, consul general of the USSR in Bratislava, and other representatives.

COLOTKA TOURS SLOVAK ALUMINUM WORKS

LD201427 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic, and Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CPSL Central Committee, arrived on Friday in the central Slovak region for a working visit. Accompanied by Julius Hanus, deputy premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic, Construction Minister Jan Broska, and representatives from party and state organs of the central Slovak region, they visited the Zdar Nad Hronom district. In the Slovak national uprising enterprise, which is the sole aluminum producer in our country, they acquainted themselves with the production program and inspected a number of workshops.

BRIEFS

LASER TECHNOLOGY--"Czechoslovak Laser Measuring Technology" is the topic of a 3-day all-state conference organized by the Czechoslovak Scientific-Technical Society, which opened on in Brno on 17 June. The conference deals with the state and development of this technology in the CSSR and is intended to serve the users of helium-neon gas lasers, particularly in interferometry, holography, anemometry, optical location, construction, mining and so forth. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Jun 80 p 3 AU]

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON AXEN VISIT TO ITALY

Meeting With Berlinguer

LD202108 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Herman Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, had a meeting in Rome today with Secretary General of the Italian Communist Party Enrico Berlinguer.

Conclusion of Visit

LD202110 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1614 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Rome, (ADN correspondent)--Hermann Axen, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the GDR People's Chamber, and member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, ended his 3-day official visit to Rome on Friday. At Ciampino Airport he was cordially seen off by Prof Giulio Negri, deputy general secretary of the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

At the end of his visit Hermann Axen had laid a wreath at the national memorial place near the Ardetaine caves in Rome. Thirty-six years ago 335 Italians, on the orders of the then Nazi police chief of Rome, Kappler, had been murdered in an SS massacre.

During his stay Hermann Axen had numerous meetings and talks with leading Italian politicians.

Satisfaction With Visit

LD211846 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Hermann Axen, chairman of the People's Chamber Foreign Affairs Committee, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, has expressed satisfaction with his visit to Italy.

In a radio interview he said that his talks had served the development of good relations for the benefit of both sides. In view of the present worsening of the international situation both sides had shown their interest in continuing the dialogue for consolidating detente and ending the policy of confrontation.

Hermann Axen said that relations between the GDR and Italy had been given a significant impetus. All the necessary possibilities for this existed.

MUECKENBERGER ACCOMPANIES USSR'S PELSHE ON ZEITZ TOUR

AU201008 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Jun 80 pp 1-2

[Summary] Arvid Pelshe, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the party control committee, visited Zeitz Kreis on Wednesday in the company of Erich Mueckenberger, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the central party control commission, and Werner Felfe, first secretary of the Halle SED Bezirk leadership. The party had a creative exchange of views with comrades and working people on questions of party work and economic and social policy. The Soviet delegation also received a cordial welcome in the Weickelsdorf pig farm. Arvid Pelshe expressed thanks for the cordial hospitality, terming it a symbol of the inviolable friendship between the two peoples and states.

MITTAG RECEIVES CUBAN ISLE OF YOUTH OFFICIAL

AU200752 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Jun 80 p 2

[Summary] Berlin (ADN)--Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, on Tuesday received a Cuban delegation headed by Roberto Ogando, president of the Isle of Youth municipality which is studying the ceramics industry in the GDR.

Both sides stated that the visit served the implementation of the treaty on friendship and cooperation signed recently. Roberto Ogando expounded on the preparation of the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba, and Guenter Mittag briefed his guest on the preparation of the 10th SED Congress. The talk was attended by Hans-Joachim Ruescher, chief of the SED Central Committee Department for Light Industry, Foodstuffs and Local Industry.

FISCHER RECEIVES BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL

AU201010 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On Wednesday Oskar Fischer, GDR foreign affairs minister, received Alfred Cahen, director-general of political questions in the Belgian Foreign Ministry.

The two sides noted that the bilateral relations between the GDR and Belgium are developing favorably. Their further promotion corresponds with mutual interests and is beneficial to international detente. Despite the fact that the two states are not geographical neighbors, these relations will be shaped on a good-neighborly basis. In this context the political dialogue and the economic, cultural and contractual relations assume special importance.

The talk was attended by Dr Cyriel M. Lemmes, Belgian ambassador to the GDR.

Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier had consultations with Alfred Cahen on topical international questions, especially on the preparation of the Madrid meeting and the convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament.

SED'S REINHOLD VIEWS INTER-GERMAN RELATIONS

DW200828 Cologne Westdeutscher Rundfunk Network in German 1110 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Excerpts from reporter Juergen Milhan interview with Prof Otto Reinhold, SED Central Committee member and director of the Central Committee Academy for Social Sciences, in Trier--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Are you under the impression that the time is ripe for more talks, more contacts between the Federal Republic and the GDR?

[Answer] Yes, we have expressed that. The State Council chairman has talked to Helmut Schmidt and many other talks have also taken place. Minister Hauff has been to the German Democratic Republic and there have been interesting talks. We believe that talks on how both German states could participate in the detente process would be of great significance particularly now.

[Question] And possibilities have not been fully exploited in this respect?

[Answer] No, not by far. We still see many possibilities there. You see in the many talks which have taken place lately on various levels that we are prepared to do everything necessary to avoid an aggravation despite the existing difficult situation in Central Europe.

[Question] Does it mean that you are not only interested in greater economic cooperation, but in smoothing down the political climate as a whole?

[Answer] Both things probably hang together. Without a halfway normal political climate, economic cooperation will be difficult and vice versa; economic cooperation is an important contribution to such a climate. So we would like to link these two processes and to exploit the existing possibilities in this field even better than before.

PALESTINIAN WRITERS SEMINAR PRAISES SOCIALIST SUPPORT

AU171247 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Jun 80 p 5

[Text] The international seminar of the General Association of Palestinian Writers and Journalists (GUPWJ) praised the socialist states' consistent and continued support for the Arab national liberation movement and especially the Palestinian revolution. In a concluding statement adopted on Sunday, the participants call upon "the Arab peoples and their progressive, democratic and national forces to further consolidate their alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, with the liberation movements in the world and the workers class in the capitalist countries."

The document states that the real danger to the sovereignty, security and independence of the Arab peoples emanating from U.S. militarism "has grown further recently." The statement condemns the enhanced military presence of U.S. imperialism in the region and Washington's plans for the creation of a so-called intervention force.

In order to implement its goals to gain dominance over the natural wealth of the peoples of the region, U.S. imperialism is also stepping up the rearmament of its allies. In its striving for hegemony in the entire region, U.S. imperialism at the same time attempts to smash the relations and the alliance between the Arab national liberation movement and its faithful ally, the Soviet Union and the other socialist states.

BERLIN CONFERENCE OF EUROPEAN CATHOLICS MEETS 18 JUNE

AU201240 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Jun 80 p 7

[Summary] The Berlin conference of European Catholics met on Wednesday in Dresden for its seventh meeting under the motto "20 years until 2000". Topical questions of the work of European Catholics for the preservation of peace, for detente and disarmament will be discussed by 250 catholics from 23 European countries, as well as from West Berlin. Bishops, priests and laymen, representatives of Catholic organizations, scientists and parliamentarians, cultural workers and journalists will participate. Also attending are Gerald Goetting, CDU chairman and deputy GDR State Council Chairman, Klaus Gysi, state secretary for church affairs, Werner Kirchoff, vice president of the GDR National Council of the National Front, as well as guests and observers from Argentina, Chile, Guatemala, Peru and El Salvador. Guests of honor are the exarch of the Russian-Orthodox church for Berlin and central Europe, Metropolitan Melkhisedek, and Lubomir Mireyovskiy, secretary-general of the Christian peace conference. In a message to the meeting State Secretary Klaus Gysi said that the GDR would contribute everything possible to the support of all peace forces and initiatives in order to half the further growing of tensions and stop the course of confrontation and rearmament.

PARAMILITARY, SPORTS ORGANIZATIONS MEETING OPENS

AU200837 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Jun 80 p 2

[Summary] Berlin (ADN/ND)--In his address at the consultation of paramilitary and sports organizations which began yesterday in Berlin, Lt Gen Guenter Teller stressed the organizations' contribution to the implementation of the treaties on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, to the building of the socialist and communist society and the preservation and securing of world peace. Competitions, meetings in paramilitary sports and premilitary training, friendship and partnership relations between the Bezirkes promote the friendship with the brothers in arms of tomorrow, he said.

The delegations are headed by Lt Gen Dimitur Popov (Bulgaria); Col Janos Bodi (Hungary); Le Du Chinh (Vietnam); (Pak Mong-chol)(DPRK); Col William Galvez (Cuba); Lt Gen Shambin Shamyan (MPR); Division General Waclaw Jagas (Poland); Gheorghe Vladica (Romania); Col Gen Aleksandr Odintsov (USSR) and Lt Gen Vaclav Horaced (CSSR).

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS TRANSIT ABUSE ARRESTS

13 June Report

AU161420 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Jun 80 p 2

[ADN dispatch from Berlin: "Sentenced for Subversive Acts Against the GDR"]

[Text] On 11 Jun 80, the Karl-Marx-Stadt Mitten-Nord Kreis Court sentenced Fred Knoettner, an inhabitant of Berlin (West), to 4 years imprisonment for crimes committed in abuse of the transit agreement. The Opel Ascona car used in the crime with the license plates B-VJ 959 was impounded.

In preparation of his subversive acts, Knoettner repeatedly perpetrated gang-organized crimes on the GDR transit routes. He made several trial runs in order to reconnoiter the transit routes and the security system at the GDR and CSSR border checkpoints. In addition he abused the liberal entry regulations to the capital of the GDR, Berlin, for his subversive acts against the GDR, and also committed customs offenses. The main Kreis court trial revealed that Knoettner's mental attitude is marked by his contacts with neofascist forces in West Berlin.

17 June Report

AU181221 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 16 June 1980, the Berlin-Lichtenberg Bezirk Court sentenced Erwin Schnitzler, an inhabitant of Berlin (West) for crimes committed in abuse of the transit agreement to 6 years and 6 months imprisonment.

Schnitzler had forcibly tried to evade the control measures of the GDR border security organs on 17 March. In doing so, he recklessly endangered life and limb of other transit passengers and members of the GDR border security forces and caused considerable material damage as a result of driving his car at great speed.

The main trial revealed that Schnitzler got the incentive for such crimes from the reportage of West Berlin mass media on the practices of criminal gangs dealing in human beings. The Mercedes 115 D car used in the crime with the license number B-AX 441 was impounded.

GYENES RECEIVES DUTCH LABOR PARTY DELEGATION ON ARRIVAL

LD202144 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 20 (MTI)--A delegation of the Dutch Labour Party headed by Dr S. Joop M. den Uyl, leader of the party's parliamentary fraction, arrived in Budapest on Friday at the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee. The delegation was received at the Ferihegy airport by Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee.

Nemeth Receives Delegation

LD211216 Budapest MTI in English 1038 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 21 (MTI)--Karoly Nemeth, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, received a delegation of the Dutch Labour Party at the HSWP CC headquarters in Budapest on Saturday. Invited by the HSWP, the Dutch Party delegation is currently visiting Hungary under the leadership of Dr S. Joop M. den Uyl, head of the Labour Party's parliamentary fraction.

At the meeting marked by a cordial atmosphere, the sides exchanged views about international issues. They briefed each other about the situation and activities of the Hungarian and Dutch parties.

Also present at the discussions were Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and Gyula Horn, deputy head of the HSWP CC's Foreign Department.

Dutch Departure

LD221703 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] The delegation of the Labor Party of the Netherlands, which was led by former Prime Minister Joop den Uyl, the leader of the parliamentary group, has left our country. Our guests had exchanges of opinion with Andras Gyenes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Janos Berecz, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee, on international questions, European peace and security and the preparations for the Madrid conference. They regarded it as particularly important that practical measures should be evolved for stopping a new arms race. They informed each other of the situation of their respective countries and parties and discussed the expansion of Hungarian-Dutch relations as well.

MAGYAR HIRLAP COMMENTS ON U.S. MILITARY EXPENDITURE

LD201230 Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 20 (MTI)--MAGYAR HIRLAP comments on the military expenditures of the USA for 1981 in its Friday issue in an article entitled "The Pentagon's Unappeasable Appetite".

The Budapest paper calls attention to the fact that under the country's recently accepted new budget, every fourth dollar in the 1981 fiscal year, or to be exact 153.7 thousand million dollars from the 613.6 thousand million dollar budget will be turned to military aims in the United States.

"This is the largest sum in the 35 years which have passed since the Second World War, an unprecedented sum in peace time. But if we look at the tendency, that is none the less diquieting," states the Budapest paper and points out that the sums turned to armaments in the USA during the past five years have nearly doubled. Yet the appetite of the Pentagon still seems to be inappeasable, since one member of the joint commission of the chief of staffs even found it necessary to state in the House of Representatives that the one and a half thousand million--which is, when all is said, more than the sum requested by the government--is still not sufficient.

In the following MAGYAR HIRLAP points out that the new American armaments plans touch all three elements of the so-called strategic triad, that is they develop the system of intercontinental ballistic missiles, the strategic air force, as well as the strategic missiles which can be launched from submarines.

The Budapest paper calls attention to the fact that the military strategists of the USA hasten to modernize the Minuteman-type missile system.

In connection with this the paper recalls that at present the United States has 1,000 Minuteman-type intercontinental ballistic missiles, from which 450 are of the Minuteman-2 type, that is with one warhead, and 550 belong to the Minuteman-3 family, with three warheads each.

"The military commission of the Senate approved such an authorization in June within the modernization programme's framework, which--if it receives a green light in Congress--can endanger the terms set down in the SALT-2 in its very foundations. According to the commission's decision, the Minuteman-2 types would be replaced with a further 100 Minuteman-3 missiles, and with this, taking into consideration the Trident missiles, the USA would transgress the 1,200 piece "ceiling" stipulated for it in the SALT-2, which would be the equivalent to the SALT-2 treaty's ratification, at any time in the future, losing its purport," points out MAGYAR HIRLAP.

"The picture formed of the United States armaments would not be complete without mentioning a few more facts. Firstly, intensive efforts are taking place for developing new neutron and chemical weapons. Secondly, the Pentagon's interest turns more and more towards space. According to the American paper JOURNAL OF COMMERCE AND COMMERCIAL, such offensive weapons as the "murderous satellites or the laser weapon are the questions. [sentence, quotation marks as received] Thirdly, Congress has recently approved the bill on introducing the compulsory registration for military service, which is the first step towards re-establishing the compulsory military service abolished on the basis of the Vietnam war. And last but not least, it is an open secret that the medium-range missiles designated for West Europe will serve American strategic aims...

"It would be self-deception to believe that the main aim of the countless armaments programmes is simply the augmentation of the American military-industrial complex's profits. President Carter, in his doctrine announced at the beginning of the year, once again fundamentally accepted the global interventionist role of the United States, for the execution of which preparations have been going on--hand in hand with NATO--since the beginning of 1978," points of the commentary published in the Friday issue of MAGYAR HIRLAP.

MTI OUTLINES TRADE WITH VIETNAM, CUBA

LD201308 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 19, (MTI)--Under the provisions of the Hungarian-Vietnamese goods exchange protocol for 1980, the value of mutual traffic will reach 33 million roubles.

The most important among the Hungarian export articles are pharmaceutical preparations, telecommunication installations, various instruments and chemical industry products, while high-capacity washing machines and electrical boilers are on the export list for the first time. The Vietnamese side will deliver mainly raw rubber, coffee and other food industry products. The sphere of production cooperation has also expanded, and will cover production of various machines and chemical industry products as well in 1980.

Hungarian-Cuban goods exchange traffic has increased by more than 60 percent in the present plan period (1976-1980), as compared with the previous five year period (1971-1975). Machines, installations and industrial spare parts account for 50-60 percent of Hungarian export, besides these Hungary delivers various textiles, medicines, rolled steel, aluminium and agricultural products to Cuba. Cuban deliveries to Hungary consist of among other things, 65,000 tonnes of refined sugar and 400,000 tonnes of nickel concentrate annually. Furthermore ethyl alcohol, citrus types, and lately exports from Cuba have included copper concentrate. On the basis of cooperation in the bus industry, making use of the Cuban assembly capacity, 400 Ikarus buses will be assembled in Cuba by the end of 1980. Hungary participates in establishing a Cuban nickel-cobalt producing-enriching factory, which Cuba will return by increasing the nickel concentrate deliveries.

The countries of the socialist community take an active part in realizing the economy development aims of the developing countries. For example, many thousand industrial and other economic establishment are built in Asia, Africa and Latin America with Soviet participation. This promotes strengthening the economic independence of the young states. Companies established within the framework of Soviet-Indian cooperation produce 70 percent of the petroleum production and 35 percent of steel production. The total capacity of the electric power plants in the developing countries which were built on the basis of Soviet plans was 6.3 million kilowatts on January 1, 1979.

MAROTHY RECEIVES DPRK PARTY YOUTH DELEGATION

LD202148 Budapest MTI in English 1743 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Test] Budapest, June 20 (MTI)--Laszlo Marothy, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Union of Hungary (KISZ), received on Friday the delegation of the Korean Socialist Workers' Youth Union, currently staying in Hungary for a friendly visit under the leadership of Vice-President Kim Chang Ryong. At the cordial, comradely meeting the Korean gests were informed of the successes achieved in the field of building socialism in the people's Democratic Republic of Korea, on the youth union's tasks, on the preparations of the youth for the coming 6th congress of the Workers's Party of Korea. Both sides emphasized at the talks that they will further strengthen the cooperation and friendship between the two youth unions, the youths of the two countries.

The guests attended a Hungarian-Korean Solidarity rally at north Hungarian Felsotarkany, which was addressed by Miklos Barabas, member of the Secretariat of the KISZ Central Committee, and Kim Chang Ryong. Miklos Barabas praised the three decade long struggle of the Korean people for the unification of their country, and the successes achieved in the building of socialism. Kim Chang Ryong emphasized that the Hungarian youths have always declared solidarity with the just struggle of the Korean people, and praised the fraternal friendship of the youths and peoples of the two countries.

BABIUCH, DELEGATION RETURN FROM PRAGUE CEMA MEETING

LD192302 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] The Polish delegation led by Premier Edward Babiuch, which participated at the 34th session of the CEMA in Prague, returned home this evening.

FUEL, ENERGY POLICY OF CEMA DISCUSSED

LD212256 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] The 34th session of CEMA ended on Thursday. It was attended by delegations of CEMA member countries: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Mongolia, the GDR, Poland, Vietnam, Hungary and the Soviet Union, and the delegation of Yugoslavia. Also present were observers from the Third World countries.

The results of the 3-day sessions are in the joint resolution and communique, and three multilateral agreements. The communique stresses successful development of the economic links of the CEMA countries. Implementation of the most important undertakings, plans and integration undertakings is nearing completion this year. Work on the coordination of plans for the coming 5-year period is entering its final phase. Among the subjects discussed at the session an important place was allocated to the topical matters of energy and fuels. We have asked editor Jacek Kalabinski for a comment:

[Kalabinski] There was a major stress on energy for the first time in the history of the CEMA--and let me recall that this was the 34th session--both in the speech of Polish Premier Edward Babiuch, who said that the problem of energy was the fundamental and major problem of the socialist community, as well as in the speech of Aleksey Kosygin, who said that the Soviet Union had difficulties at present because of the worsening conditions of oil extraction, that in spite of this it would still increase deliveries of oil in the coming 5-year period to other CEMA members, but that the oil deliveries would only be increased by 2 percent a year. In the full 5-year period, the deliveries of Soviet oil will go up by only 10 percent.

The agreement on scientific cooperation in oil processing is connected with the above. The point is to achieve more fuel and grease and other direct consumption products from the same amount of oil.

[Question] Is this still possible?

[Answer] It is always possible. For instance, not many people know that our refineries have a relatively high consumption rate for their own needs. For example, the refinery in Plock annually uses 1 million tons of oil for its own energy needs in order to process the remaining few million tons. Such proportions can, of course, be changed.

The second issue concerns the development of the nuclear power industry. It has been agreed in Prague that no less than 25 percent of the total amount of electricity in 1990 is to come from nuclear power stations. At present less than 10 percent comes from nuclear power stations. It is therefore an extremely ambitious program and the realization of such a rapid development of the nuclear power industry will be very difficult. It is worth recalling here that the construction of a nuclear power station takes, on average, 6 to 7 years.

In total, it seems that the Prague session has demostrated first that the socialist camp has become aware of the scale of difficulty of energy problems in the coming 10-year period and later on. Second, it has been realized that these energy problems make the bond between the economies of all the CEMA countries with the Soviet economy stronger, because the Soviet Union is practically the only producer of oil as far as the socialist world is concerned.

[Question] The communique of the 34th session stressed the importance of the universal saving of energy and fuels. I think we are talking here about a different kind of saving than we usually talk about--saving by nations or even groups of nations.

[Answer] This is, above all, the issue of the saving of fuels by industry. We must realize that private cars, or even transport as a whole--as a sector of the national economy in Poland--use less than 20 percent of the oil. The rest is oil for the satisfaction of the energy needs of our industry, and here lie the biggest possibilities for saving.

Anyway, the price of oil is going to force us to save. CEMA at present uses the system of stepping prices [ceny kroczace]. That means that the price that we pay the Soviet Union for oil is the average price of world prices for the last 5 years. But already these high prices of $35 per barrel which are paid on Western markets are beginning to enter this zone. That is why the price of oil in our country will grow much faster in the coming years than up to now.

Finally, a few words about the economic policies as opposed to economy itself. Premier Kosygin said in his speech that the arms race forced our countries to undertake necessary steps to strenghten our defensive capability and also that the forces of imperialism, as he put it, were attempting to disrupt economic cooperation with the Soviet Union by breaking existing contracts. In the face of this, the Soviet Union must draw certain conclusions concerning internal planning, as well as further organization of foreign trade.

The point here is that the Soviet leadership thinks that it is necessary to extend economic cooperation and trade exchange with the CEMA members rather than, as happened up to now, have a situation where cooperation with the West expanded quicker than cooperation within CEMA. It is therefore a signal telling us that integration within CEMA will be considerably accelerated.

JABONSKI RECEIVES AFGHANISTAN'S RATEBZAD

LD202112 Warsaw PAP in English 1721 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Warsaw, 20 June, PAP--President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski received in Belweder Palace here today member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and Minister of Education of the Afghan Democratic Republic Anahita Ratebzad. Anahita Ratebzad heads the Afghan delegation which is staying in Poland in connection with the 18th coordinating meeting of the socialist countries' national committees for UNESCO.

The sides discussed the state of Polish-Afghan relations and prospects for their comprehensive developments. The meeting was attended by Polish Minister of Education Krzysztof Kruszewski.

DANISH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES, HOLDS TALKS

LD200116 Warsaw PAP in English 1301 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Warsaw, 19 June, PAP--Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Denmark Kjeld Olesen arrived here today at the invitation of Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek. At Warsaw's Okecie Airport, bedecked with the two countries' national colours, the Danish guest was greeted by Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek. Present were Poland's ambassador to Norway--Bogdan Trampczynski, and Denmark's ambassador to Poland--Hans A. Biering.

In the morning Minister Olesen paid a visit to Minister Wojtaszek. The two ambassadors participated in the meeting. Afterwards, Polish-Danish plenary talks were chaired by the two ministers on the premises of the Foreign Ministry. Their subjects were the further development of relations between the two states and most important international issues, with particular reference to European problems.

The two sides focused on the issues of detente, a problem of great importance to the nations of the contemporary world. They stressed their shared concern over further undisturbed development of the detente process, which has definite advantages for the states of our continent.

Minister Wojtaszek presented to the Danish guest the initiative to host in Warsaw a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe put forth by Edward Gierek.

The ministers discussed at large the preparations for the Madrid meeting, and the development of Vienna negotiations on the limitation of armaments and armed forces in central Europe. The ministers reviewed the relations between Poland and Denmark, stressing the two sides' striving towards their further development.

Later in the day, Minister Olesen laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. In the evening Minister Wojtaszek entertained to a dinner the Danish guest. The two ministers delivered speeches during the meeting.

Minister Wojtaszek said phenomena to which we cannot be indifferent occur in international relations, among them a threat to the detente process, the arms race, and decisions and steps which lead to its aggravation, having a negative influence on international atmosphere. It is becoming an increasingly urgent imperative for today's world, and for our continent in particular, to intensify joint effort for the defence of the level of detente and cooperation which has already been attained, and initiating and supporting actions to serve a further development of the scope and forms of peaceful coexistence of nations.

Profiling Poland's foreign policy, the minister stressed that, together with our allies and all the realistically thinking political forces we support a broad political dialogue, a continuation and development of contacts between the East and the West. The minister recalled PUWP Central Committee First Secretary Edward Gierek's initiative to convene in Warsaw a conference on military detente and disarmament on our continent suggested by the socialist states.

Thanking him for the warm welcome to Poland, Minister Olesen expressed satisfaction with the successful development of Danish-Polish contacts in various spheres, and the fact that the two countries contribute to the continuation of the political dialogue between the East and the West in the present difficult international situation.

Referring to the approaching Madrid meeting, the minister expressed the hope that it will constitute an important step in both the implementation of the CSCE Final Act and further development of cooperation. The speaker stressed that striving to control armaments is an important aspect of the detente process. He also emphasized the significance of SALT accords. The Danish side attaches great importance to the soonest possible initiation of talks on medium-range weapons, he said. He also emphasized the significance the results of Vienna talks in bilateral reduction of armed forces might have for the detente process.

Received by Jablonski, Babiuch

LD201304 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] The official visit to Poland of Klejd Olesen, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Denmark, is coming to an end. Today, the minister was received by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, and Premier Edward Babiuch.

Olesen Departure

LD201558 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] The official visit of Danish Foreign Minister Klejd Olesen to Poland has ended. Today our Danish guest toured Warsaw. During his tour of the old city he visited the royal palace and saw a film about our capital's history. This afternoon Minister Olesen left Poland. He was seen off at Warsaw airport by Emil Wojtaszek, minister of foreign affairs.

WERBLAN MEETS WITH ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIALS

LD212015 Warsaw PAP in English 1704 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Rome, 21 June, PAP--At the headquarters of the Italian Communist Party CC here, Andrzej Werblan, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PUWP CC, met with members of the leadership of the Communist Party of Italy [PCI]: Giancarlo Pajetta, responsible for the CC Department of International Affairs, Paolo Bufalini, chairman of the PCI Commission for International Affairs, Antonio Rubbi, head of the PCI CC Foreign Department, and Rodolfo Mechini, his deputy.

On behalf of the organizers of the meeting of communist and workers' parties held in Paris last April, Werblan informed the PCI leadership about its results and presented them with the text of the appeal to nations of European states for peace and disarmament.

During the meeting, which passed in the atmosphere of friendship and frankness, both delegations exchanged views on the situation in Poland and Italy, and co-operation between the two parties. Discussed were also some problems of the international situation, acitvity promoting peace, defence of detente, disarmament and international co-operation.

GIEREK, BABIUCH RECEIVE MARITIME WORKERS

LD201545 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] In connection with the inauguration of Days of the Sea, Edward Gierek, the first secretary of the party Central Committee, and Premier Edward Babiuch today received a group of maritime economy workers.

The collosal development of maritime economy in the seventies, and the tasks facing maritime economy in connection with current and future needs of foreign trade, were discussed.

GIEREK, LEADERS ATTEND PRE-SEJM COMMISSION SESSION

LD210152 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] A session of the Central Consultative Commission of the PZPR and the other political parties took place today in connection with the approaching Sejm session. Those taking part expressed their opinions about the government's report concerning the implementation of the tasks of the national socioeconomic plan for the past year, and examined the basic problems of the state's foreign policy. Taking part in the session were Edward Gierek, Edward Babiuch, Henryk Jablonski, Jerzy Lukaszewicz and Jozef Pinkowski, representing the PZPR Central Committee; Stanislaw Guowa, Jozef Ozga-Michalski, Zdzislaw Tomal and Emil Kolodziej, representing the Supreme Committee of the United Peasant Party; Tadeusz Witolo Mlynczak, Piotr Stefanski, Zbigniew Rudnicki and Bogdan Lysak, representing the Central Committee of the Democratic Party.

HEAVY RAINS, FLOODING REPORTED CAUSING DAMAGE

AU201416 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Jun 80 p 1-2

[Ewa Fiala report: "Following the Downpours: 50,000 Hectares Flooded in Torun Voivodship, Damages Are Being Eliminated in Lodz and Environments, 17-100 Millimeters of Rain in Bydgoszcz Voivodship"]

[Summary] "Stormy downpours and thunderstorms have been crossing the country since Monday afternoon. The most copious rains fell in the country's center along the line running across Lodz City Voivodship to the north behind Bydgoszcz. Fortunately, the rainy strip was narrow. The most affected areas were Lodz with its environs, as well as Torun Voivodship and a part of Bydgoszcz Voivodship.

"The damage has not yet been estimated, but is is known that it has most affected agriculture, roads and municipal services." According to Stanislaw Trokowski, Torun governor, "196 millimeters of rain fell in 26 hours, or as much as falls normally in 6 months. About 50,000 hectares of farmland, or 20 percent of the total, have been flooded." Operations are in progress to remove fallen trees, to unclog water drains, to repair roads, railroads and bridges.

Zbigniew Turewicz, deputy mayor of Lodz, said many municipal service facilities, store-houses, stores and dwellings have been flooded, streets and roads have been damaged. Fields and meadows have been flooded in Bydgoszcz Voivodship. The situation is most critical where water eroded hills and collected in farm lands. Four communities have been isolated.

For the next few days, the weather forecast is favorable. Only showers and local storms are expected.

BRIEFS

MEXICAN AMBASSADOR--The President of the Council of State, Henryk Jablonski, has received newly appointed Ambassador of the United Mexican States Ernesto Madero, who presented his credentials. Next, Ambassador Madero was received by Henryk Jablonski in a private audience. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1708 GMT 13 Jun 80 LD]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SOVIET CHARGE D'AFFAIRES

AU221337 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] This morning in Snagov, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, of Romania, received the Soviet charge d'affaires ad interim to Bucharest, (Demechnisuk), at the latter's request. The Soviet charge d'affaires handed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu a message from the CPSU leadership.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES NORWEGIAN COMMERCE MINISTER

AU201403 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Reiulf Steen, chairman of the Norwegian Labor Party [NLP], minister of commerce and shipping and chairman of his country's side in the joint Romanian-Norwegian commission for economic, industrial, scientific-technical and trade cooperation, whose proceedings took place in Bucharest. The meeting was attended by Comrade Cornel Burtica, member of the Political Executive Committee of the party Central Committee, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation and chairman of the Romanian side in the joint commission, and by Per Borgen, Norway's ambassador to Bucharest.

During the meeting the sides expressed satisfaction at the fact that relations between Romania and Norway have recorded a continuously upward course in recent years, and the conviction that these relations will continue to expand and develop to the benefit and in the interest of our countries and peoples. The guest said that Norway awaits with particular interest the forthcoming visit by the Romanian head of state. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in turn said that he looks forward to his forthcoming visit to Norway. He expressed the conviction that it will contribute to increasingly developing Romanian-Norwegian ties.

Both sides also expressed the desire that relations between the RCP and NLP continue to expand and strengthen, to the overall benefit of good relations between Romania and Norway and in the interest of the cause of peace, detente and understanding between nations.

During the talk the sides pointed to the positive results of economic cooperation and stressed the ways and means designed to increasingly stimulate mutually advantageous cooperation between Romania and Norway in the economic, science and technology sectors, cooperation in important branches of the material production such as shipping the chemical and metallurgical industries, as well as trade exchanges by efficiently utilizing opportunities offered by the growing economic potential of the two countries. The sides positively assessed the fruitful results of the proceedings of the current session of the joint commission, which led to identifying new fields and forms of cooperation and establishing concrete measures to intensify and diversify Romanian-Norwegian economic cooperation.

The sides also exchanged views on topical international issues and stressed the need to strengthen cooperation among communists, socialists, social-democrats and other progressive forces, in the struggle to halt the worsening of the international situation, to resume and consolidate the course of detente, to resolve states of tension and conflict in various parts of the world exclusively through negotiations, and to thoroughly prepare the Madrid meeting, so that it can give impetus to the process of building security and cooperation in Europe.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

Protocol on Economic Commission Session

AU201404 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] During the current session of the Romanian-Norwegian joint commission for economic, industrial, scientific-technical and trade cooperation, whose proceedings concluded today in Bucharest, the sides examined, in the spirit of the understandings already reached, results attained in developing multifaceted economic, industrial, scientific-technological and trade cooperation between the two countries, and established new measures for expanding and diversifying mutually advantageous relations in these fields. They also discussed ways and means to develop industrial cooperation in various fields of mutual interest such as shipping, chemistry and metallurgy. The protocol of the session was signed by the chairmen of the two sides in the commission, Comrade Cornel Burtica and Reiulf Steen.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING GUINEAN AMBASSADOR

AU201521 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received the farewell call of Kerfalla Cisse, ambassador of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, in connection with the conclusion of his mission to our country. On this occasion the two figures had a talk which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

SOARES, PORTUGUESE SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION DEPART

AU201355 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1150 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/6/1980--The delegation of the Portuguese Socialist Party, headed by Mario Soares, secretary general of the party, who visited Romania at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, left Bucharest on June 20. The delegation was seen off at Bucharest Otopeni Airport by Dumitru Popescu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., by other official members.

ZAMBIAN PREMIER TO VISIT IN 'LATE JUNE'

AU221737 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1725 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 22/6/1980--Upon the invitation of Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet, the prime minister of the Republic of Zambia, Daniel Lisulo, will pay an official visit to Romania in late June.

RADULESCU ENDS PARIS TALKS WITH FRENCH MINISTER DENIAU

AU191625 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] The proceedings of the 11th session of the joint Romanian-French governmental commission for economic and scientific-technological cooperation concluded today in Paris.

The chairmen of the two sides in the joint commission--Gheorghe Radulescu, vice chairman of the State Council, and Jean Francois Deniau, minister of foreign trade--signed the session's protocol which illustrates the ever upward course of trade exchanges and economic cooperation between Romania and France. The protocol also notes that the target of doubling the volume of bilateral exchanges by the end of 1980 has already been reached. The protocol also establishes new ways and means to further develop and expand, on a balanced basis, bilateral exchanges and economic cooperation and with third markets.

After the protocol-signing ceremony, the chairmen of the two sides in the joint commission had another talk. At the conclusion of the 11th session they expressed mutual satisfaction with the concrete measures designed to increasingly stimulate Romanian-French trade exchanges and economic cooperation.

Radulescu Visits Lyon

AU211359 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1102 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/6/1980--The RCP delegation headed by Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, vice-president of the State Council, now visiting France, discussed matters of domestic policy with a delegation of the Rassemblement Pour le Republique (RPR), headed by Bernard Pons, secretary general of the RPR, deputy.

The RCP delegation also visited Lyon, calling on Francisque Collomb, mayor of the town. On the occasion the sides revealed the favourable auspices that characterise the visit the Romanian head of state is to pay to France this year, and tackled aspects of the bilateral relations as well as matters of the international life.

MACHINE-BUILDING MINISTER DISCUSSES COOPERATION IN DELHI

AU171846 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Delhi, AGERPRES, 17/6/1980--During his working visit to India, the Romanian minister of machine-building industry, Ion Avram, met with Choudhury, minister of energy and mines; Patil, minister of petroleum and chemicals; Tiwari, minister of planning; Chanana, minister of industry [as received]; Sahrma, minister of navigation and transport; Tripathi, minister of railways, and Swaminathan, minister of agriculture [as received].

Questions were discussed, in the spirit of the top-level talks and agreements, concerning the possibilities of expanding the economic and industrial cooperation between the two countries, of achieving objectives of mutual interest in energy, metallurgy, chemical and petrochemical industries, and in other domains.

Highlighted were the good relations existing between the two countries, the joint wish to expand them and to find new forms of long-term cooperation on a mutually advantageous basis.

Received by Gandhi

AU191927 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1843 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Delhi, AGERPRES, 19/6/1980--India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi received Ion Avram, Romanian minister of machine-building industry, now on a working visit to India. Greetings were exchanged on the occasion between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

The Indian premier was highly appreciative of the recent meeting she had with Romania's president in Belgrade, expressing the resolve of the Indian Government to make all efforts for strengthening the good relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries. During the talk stressed with satisfaction were the possibilities of intensifying Romanian-Indian industrial collaboration and cooperation, of steadily increasing the commercial exchanges for the benefit of both peoples.

The Romanian minister of machine-building industry had talks with Pranas Kumar Mukherjee, minister of commerce and steel of India. Examined were some projects of industrial collaboration just as aspects related to the intensification of the commercial exchanges between the two countries.

RCP'S LUPU MEETS WITH COSTA RICAN PARTY OFFICIALS

AU190830 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0745 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] San Jose, (AGERPRES), 19/6/1980--At the conclusion of the proceedings of the Thirteenth Congress of the Popular Vanguard Party of Costa Rica, on behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, R.C.P. general secretary, Petre Lupu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., chairman of the central party collegium, R.C.P. representative to the congress of the Costa Rican communists conveyed to Manuel Mora Valverde warm congratulations as well as best wishes of successes in the fulfillment of the highly responsible tasks he has as party secretary-general, for the benefit and happiness of the Costa Rican people. Manuel Mora Valverde requested that Nicolae Ceausescu be conveyed most cordial thanks for the wishes extended.

Petre Lupu had an interview with Alvard Montero Mejia, secretary-general of the Socialist Party of Costa Rica, and with Mario Devandas Brenes, member of the Political Commission of that party, deputy. Messages of salute were exchanged on the occasion between Nicolae Ceausescu and the leader of the Socialist Party of Costa Rica. During the talks conducted afterwards, the relations between the two parties were considered as particularly positive and the mutual wish was expressed of consolidating them in the interests of the working-class movement, of the peoples of the two countries, of social progress and peace in the world.

CEAUSESCU VISITS BUCHAREST TEXTILE FACTORY

AU202002 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1922 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 20/6/1980--On June 20, Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP, Romania's president, paid a working visit to the Aurora textile enterprise of Bucharest to analyse how the measures set for the capitalization of raw and recoverable materials are applied in the light industry. Nicolae Ceausescu was accompanied by Elena Ceausescu, Ilie Verdet and other members of the Romanian party and state leadership.

The enterprise visited, endowed with appropriate equipment and technologies, grounds its production of vigogne yarns, in a proportion of 86 percent, on recoverable materials. The guests were shown some of the products made of these yarns: fabrics, light garments and other items destined both to home and foreign market. Being appreciative of suchlike products, the RCP secretary general recommended the experts to further pay greater attention to improving the quality of products and to diversifying them.

The visit occasioned a working dialogue with executives of the relevant ministry, of other economic ministries, with researchers and designers on solving questions related to the efficient use of raw and reusable materials in the light industry. Nicolae Ceausescu instructed the responsible factors to no longer resort to the building of units which use new raw materials until the units necessary for processing reusable materials are built. 19 units capitalizing reusable materials were built under the current five-year plan, whereas in the 1981-1985 period, other 38 units are to be built to the same end.

SCINTEIA COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

AU211358 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1130 GMT 21 Jun 80

["Friendship, Solidarity and Multilateral Collaboration With all Socialist Countries"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/6/1980--Within the cycle marking 15 years since the Ninth Congress of the RCP, SCINTEIA of June 21 publishes an article with the above heading, signed by V. Alexandru, mentioning among other things:

The last one-and-a-half decades--the richest and most fertile period of the whole Romania's history also in the plane of her international activity--brought to the fore the constant preoccupation of the Romanian party and state for the continuous development of the relations of close friendship and multilateral collaboration with the socialist countries. From the very beginning, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the party, president of the republic, tirelessly militated for cause of friendship, solidarity and collaboration with all countries alongside which we are building the new system.

Quoting from the report the general secretary of the RCP presented to the ninth congress, which shows that Romania gives pride of place in her foreign policy to the close friendship and fraternal alliance with the socialist countries, SCINTEIA underlines: This orientation was most consistently promoted over these 15 years, and was to be found and is still to be found both in the theoretical work and in the practical actions Nicolae Ceausescu carried through in international life.

As a direct result of this perseverent activity, Romania entertains and develops good relations on absolutely all planes--political, economic, technico-scientific, cultural--with all socialist countries, excepting no one. The experience of our country acquires thus, not only a special practical significance, but also a great highly-principled importance, that is, it acquires the value of an example actually demonstrating that it is fully possible that such relations exist among all socialist countries.

By firmly acting in this direction, our party has started from the decisive role of the relations among socialist countries for strengthening the position of socialism in the world, for raising its influence on international life. According to this outlook, the new-type relations which the socialist countries are called to assert, are meant to secure an ever more fruitful collaboration among these countries, to strengthen collaboration in view of their general progress, thus proving their superiority as to the relations imposed by imperialism, which are grounded on inequality and oppression, on dictate and spoliation, on the domination of the weak by the strong.

SCINTEIA highlights Nicolae Ceausescu's merit to have acted with unflinching consistency for the promotion of new-type superior unity among all socialist countries, to have brought to light the lasting binder able to secure such a unity: the rigorous observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, fully equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage, comradely assistance and international solidarity.

The RCP general secretary, the newspaper goes on, has also the merit that he highlighted, as a natural and normal phenomenon, given the great variety of conditions in which the new system is being built, the inevitable occurrence of some differences of opinion among the socialist countries as fully free, independent and sovereign countries, essential being the fact that such differences ought not affect at all the inter-state relations, the collaboration and friendship among socialist countries.

The newspaper also notes the exceptional tenacity and perseverence with which Nicolae Ceausescu has acted for the constructive settlement of the problems occurring among the socialist countries, for avoiding the sharpening of disputes, so that such differences of opinion might be settled by comradely discussions, in a spirit of mutual respect and receptivity, by taking information directly from their source, from one leadership to another leadership, by giving pride of place to the elements uniting socialist countries, and to the fundamental elements of their relations.

The article also refers to a series of theses of extreme theoretical and practical value such as: the necessity of leveling up the development stages of socialist countries, the development of the relations of friendly collaboration among all socialist countries, regarded not as a limitation, but as a wide opening towards the collaboration with all states of the world, the imperative of rallying the efforts of socialist countries with the advanced forces everywhere, for resuming and consolidating the course toward detente, security, cooperation and understanding.

The article also highlights the political-juridical framework on the basis of which Romania is developing her relations with all socialist countries, the ascending course of the economic collaboration with all these countries.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES MADRID CSCE PREPARATORY MEETING

AU211920 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1746 GMT 21 Jun 80

["Romanian Address at Madrid Meeting"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Madrid (AGERPRES) 21/6/1980--Setting forth Romania's stand concerning the agenda of the Madrid meeting on security and cooperation in Europe, the Romanian representative said that, in conditions of deteriorated world political climate, of sharper contradictions between some states and groups of states, everything possible should be done to halt the dangerous course of tension, to resume the process of detente and collaboration on the basis of observing each people's independence and sovereignty.

Mentioning Romania's efforts and initiatives for peace and security in Europe and in the world, the Romanian representative said that consistent action should be undertaken for the full application of the Helsinki Final Act, in view of thoroughly, constructively preparing the Madrid meeting which is called upon to give a fresh impulse to building European security, developing collaboration in most varied domains, and pay special attention to the adoption of tangible, efficient measures of military disengagement and disarmament. In this context, he underlined the importance of convening a special conference on military disengagement and disarmament in Europe, and presented Romania's proposals for the achievement of general disarmament, nuclear in particular.

TANJUG VIEWS SOVIET WITHDRAWAL FROM AFGHANISTAN

LD221723 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1605 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Moscow, June 22, (TANJUG)--Some Soviet military units are to be withdrawn from Afghanistan in the days to come, those units, it has been officially made known, whose stay in the territory of Afghanistan is no longer indispensable. The withdrawal was made public here this morning, but no figures on the strength of the units to be withdrawn nor on their specialty were published. Further, there was no official information on how many Soviet troops will remain in Afghanistan.

This news was dated from Kabul and should not be characterized as a strictly official Soviet announcement. Therefore and all the more because of its content, this information from Kabul was not taken among observers here as an announcement regarding the beginning of a withdrawal of all Soviet military forces from Afghanistan. Anyhow, the withdrawal of only some units can be a step towards a more integral solution for this problem.

According to the Soviet standpoint several times emphasized in Moscow recently, a full withdrawal can be considered as part of a political solution for the overall situation over Afghanistan.

This decision on returning some units to the Soviet Union, it was concluded among observers here, was conditioned by political reasons much more than by purely military reasons. Obviously, it is believed to have a definite political effect in terms of the Venice summit where just the Afghanistan question is expected to be the most important political question.

It has not been confirmed here that the Kremlin has sent an important message to Paris, but it is presumed that it concerns just that question, above all. Anyhow, it is believed here that the decision on this limited withdrawal will have a positive effect.

It is still early to believe that it means a step towards a definitive withdrawal. It will depend on the further development of the situation over Afghanistan, and Western consultations at the Venice summit will surely influence this situation, among other things.

SUNDIC ASSESSES ANNOUNCED SOVIET WITHDRAWAL

LD221912 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Here is a commentary by Milika Sundic on the news on the withdrawal of part of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

The news from Moscow on the withdrawal of some Soviet military units whose stay in Afghanistan is not indispensable at the present time evidently does not mean what the whole world is hoping for--the beginning of the end of the Soviet military presence in that country. In view of the way in which it is worded, the news on the withdrawal of some Soviet units from Afghanistan does not lead to any other conclusion except that what is involved is a move within the jurisdiction of the command of Soviet troops which had entered Afghanistan on the orders of the Soviet Government 6 months ago.

Were this a question of a more significant move of a political nature, the Soviet leadership would try to give it much greater publicity than has been the case. Anyway, there would have been an indication of one kind or another in order to let the world public and in particular the Western powers know that the Soviet Union had made the first move in the direction of a political solution of the Afghan crisis.

This, however, cannot be surmised from the information published by the official TASS agency.

The news from Moscow has, nevertheless, met with very broad reaction in the world. The conviction prevails that the decision on the withdrawal of some Soviet units from Afghanistan--regardless of the fact that what is involved are units whose presence is not indispensable at the present time--could be accepted conditionally as testing the mood of the international public, or on the other hand, as neutralizing the criticisms expected from the participants in the Venice summit. With reference to the latter, one should bear in mind the fact that West European countries are not prepared to follow the tough course of the United States toward the Soviet Union. The news on the withdrawal of some Soviet troops from Afghanistan will help them, any rate, to persist in this attitude in Carter's presence. If, on the other hand, it should turn out that the Soviet Union is also ready for fresh steps, this would undoubtedly represent a significant turn in the direction of finding a political solution of the Afghan crisis which has gravely encumbered international relations and which had called detente into question.

After all, the situation in Afghanistan is such that no solution of any kind, except a political one, and this implies also the immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops, is acceptable. It is difficult to believe that the Soviet Union too is not deliberating about it, regardless of all the reasons by which the Soviet Government had been guided when it decided to send its troops to Afghanistan. Six months are enough to grasp the consequences of the military action in Afghanistan.

True enough, it was easier to go into Afghanistan than to leave, but should one have to choose between a continued presence in Afghanistan and the withdrawal of troops, the latter should prevail. Whether such a decision is in the offing, that is, whether the partial withdrawal can be interpreted in this way, will certainly be learned soon. The reaction of the international public to the information by the TASS agency--a reaction which is on the whole very favorable--should serve as an incentive for fresh and more far-reaching moves. Certainly, nobody would hestiate to welcome such a decision.

PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES PRESIDENT CARTER'S COMING VISIT

LD201304 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1210 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--The SFRY Presidency held a session in Belgrade today chaired by Cvijetin Mijativic. Top-ranking officials of the federation also took part in the work of the session.

The Presidency considered a report in connection with U.S. President Jimmy Carter's forthcoming official friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

The session also considered the draft of the law on the conducting of foreign affairs within the competence of federal organs of administration and federal organizations.

Some other questions within the competence of the SFRY Presidency were also considered.

SUNDIC LAUDS YUGOSLAV-U.S. RELATIONS, CARTER VISIT

LD211550 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] In this news of the day bulletin we are broadcasting a commentary on the eve of the official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia by President of the United States Jimmy Carter.

Carter is the third American President to visit our country. Here is Milika Sundic on the significance of President Carter's visit:

The official and friendly visit by U.S. President Jimmy Carter to Yugoslavia represents reliable proof that relations between the two countries are very good and friendly, that they are continuously improving and, what is more, that they have never been better since the war.

President Tito's visit to Washington in 1978, at which time President Carter gave him a very cordial welcome--and in particular the talks which were held on that occasion--played an exceptionally positive role in the entire development and promotion of Yugoslav-American relations. The meeting between Tito and Carter contributed more than anything else to the consolidation of Yugoslav-U.S. mutual cooperation on the basis of full equality, noninterference and mutual respect, along with the mutual obligation by both countries to nurture and respect the above-mentioned principles also in the future.

President Tito's death neither will nor can influence Yugoslavia's well-known orientation to develop and promote relations with all countries and follow Tito's path in foreign and domestic policy. Thus, the talks which President Carter will have with Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY, and top-ranking Yugoslav leaders will also represent a continuation of the Yugoslav-American dialogue on all issues of mutual interest, the foundations on which relations between the two countries already rest.

President Carter's visit to Yugoslavia takes place at a time of dangerous worsening of the international situation, and this demands from all countries their maximum commitment to the elimination of everything which threatens lasting and stable world peace. Yugoslavia is convinced that the international community is capable of preventing the outbreak of a new war, putting an end to interference and interventions in internal affairs of countries and making possible the creation of preconditions for the peaceful resolution of problems in dispute.

A particular responsibility in this is borne by the great powers on whose behavior the fate of world peace, including their own peace, depends. In the struggle for peace and equitable international cooperation, Yugoslavia has always been and will also be in the future in the front ranks. As a self-managing, socialist and nonaligned country, Yugoslavia has never seen and does not now see any other way to preserve of its own independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity because self-management and nonalignment represent socialist Yugoslavia's lasting orientation.

There is no need to enumerate the subjects which Carter and Mijatovic will discuss; there are plenty of them. However, the atmosphere which prevails in Yugoslav-American relations makes it possible to openly discuss all the problems faced by the world, regardless of the differences or similarities in views. After all, in Yugoslav-American relations there are no unknown quantities because both countries are clearly aware of the positions which they occupy in today's world and of everything which should still be done to ensure that cooperation between Yugoslavia and the United States is freed from everything that still encumbers it from time to time.

Yugoslavia appreciates the readiness, reiterated on several occasions by the United States and by President Carter personally, to prevent the activity of anti-Yugoslav extremist emigres. Yugoslavia is convinced that this will be implemented.

This is, after all, in the interest of good and friendly relations between Yugoslavia and the United States and even further afield.

The talks on bilateral cooperation will encompass all the most significant issues, and it is expected that in this respect there will be no problems of any kind. Both countries are equally interested in cooperating mutually and more extensively than up to now, that is, in making use of the numerous existing opportunities.

Taken as a whole, Carter's visit represents a significant event in Yugoslav-American relations, both for the present as well as for the future in terms of cooperation between the two traditionally friendly countries.

COUNTRY TO ACCORD CARTER 'WARM HOSPITALITY'

AU221633 Belgrade International Service in Russian 1430 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] U.S. President James Carter will pay a visit to Yugoslavia from 24 to 25 June this year. The following is our commentary in this connection:

Yugoslavia awaits the first visit of President James Carter hoping that it will represent a new contribution to the comprehensive development of Yugoslav-American cooperation. Yugoslavia is building its relations with the United States as well as with all other countries on the basis of the principles of respect for independence, sovereignty, mutual respect and international understanding. The development of cooperation during the past period confirms this as well as the fact that certain differences in views on individual international problems and in the international positions of the two countries are not an obstacle to the stability and the further development of relations.

The United States has accepted Yugoslavia as it is now and will also not change its attitude toward it in the future. Therefore, the forthcoming exchange of views may be taken as an example and as an expression of the need for a constant dialogue between the nonaligned countries and the big powers on the basis of equality. The most important thing in the present international situation is to single out what more than anything else provides political encouragement and offers the most favorable historical prospects. In this exceptionally difficult period in relations in the world the Belgrade dialogue will be mutually beneficial because it will be conducted on the irreplaceable basis of independence and complete mutual respect.

Belgrade expects that the Yugoslav-American talks will comprehensively deal with the state and prospects of mutual relations between the two countries especially as regards a further expansion of economic cooperation. The U.S. President's meeting with the Yugoslav statesman will take place at a time when many efforts are being made to improve the international situation. The visit will also provide an opportunity to exchange views on the deteriorated political and economic situation in the world and hotbeds of crisis, proceeding from the need for a relaxation of tension. In (?this) situation Yugoslavia is engaged in comprehensive activity in the search for possibilities to overcome the tense situation in the world. It is for this purpose that President Tito took the well-known initiative when he sent his message to President Carter and to some other statesmen immediately prior to the deterioration of his health. The world public enthusiastically welcomed that message and appraised it as a message of peace expressing the long-term foreign policy of President Tito, founder of the nonaligned policy, and representing a major step of statesmanship at the time of an ever increasing tension in the world.

Yugoslavia remembers the warm reception and exceptional respect for President Tito and his work and the attention accorded to him during his visit to the United States at the beginning of 1978. Yugoslavia will reciprocate with cordiality and warm hospitality that will be accorded to U.S. President James Carter.

Press on Carter's Visit

LD222120 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2038 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, June 22 (TANJUG)--Three Belgrade dailies, POLITIKA, BORBA and POLITIKA EKSPRES, come out tomorrow with commentaries on the eve of U.S. President Carter's visit to Yugoslavia.

BORBA points out that all Yugoslav-U.S. top level meetings to date "have confirmed that Yugoslav-U.S. relations rest on stable fundaments and that prospects for their positive development in the future are favorable". To be sure, differing roles played by Yugoslavia and the U.S. in world affairs will influence the range and character of their dialogue, but will not stand in the way of their exhaustively sharing information and coming to joint evaluations on individual developments on the international scene.

POLITIKA recollects that President Carter has several times emphasized that good relations and cooperation with Yugoslavia are one of the essential elements of the U.S. foreign policy and that the U.S. feels interest in the existence of a strong and independent Yugoslavia as a factor of peace and stability in Europe and the world. The paper evaluates that, "in the matter of all-world peace and security, Yugoslavia and the U.S. have always found common language".

POLITIKA EKSPRES considers that there are no open questions in Yugoslav-U.S. relations, all the more so since U.S. authorities have tightened their measures against anti-Yugoslav emigres in the U.S. The paper recollects that the Yugoslavs and the Americans have to date "always been ready to listen to one another and look for points commen to them."

In their commentaries, the papers also write about the growingly all-round development of economic relations between the U.S. and Yugoslavia. Financially, the U.S. is Yugoslavia's biggest partner and their mutual trade has come close to the sum of 1,000 million dollars, they point out.

DENDA COMMENTARY ON WESTERN SUMMIT IN VENICE

AU211945 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Milorad Denda commentary]

[Text] In comparison with the five preceding annual meetings of the seven statesmen of the most developed countries of the West, the present meeting is much more complex and different. The meetings were conceived 5 years ago as regular summit meetings to discuss economic problems of the world and possible joint strategy in mastering monetary instability, inflation and recession, and to consider the petroleum side of the economic dossier.

The meeting in Venice tomorrow, it is assessed also by those taking part, has at the present moment more reason to discuss international political subjects. Indeed the sphere of the purely political subjects and that of the economic ones in the present world cannot be separated. The tense international situation, its causes and consequences, however, are a sufficient reason for the summit in Venice to be chiefly devoted to political talks.

Speaking about international subjects, one primarily has in mind the events in Iran and Afghanistan which, shaking the world in the past weeks, have caught the Western allies in the dilemma between subordination to the leading power and autonomous activities. In this connection, along with an undoubted joint condemnation of the Afghan events, nuances and even differing views have appeared as regards detente and the future of East-West relations. In this complex, it appears that Bonn's initiative that in Eastern and Western Europe the installation of the so-called semistrategic nuclear missiles be renounced for the coming 3 years will demand more concrete explanations in Venice.

Differences between Washington and its West European allies also appeared in approaches to the Middle East peace knot when the Venice meeting of the nine last week announced--indeed not very strongly--a new policy toward the Palestine problem.

It remains in the sphere of specualtion where and how the unconcealed desire of Washington--motivated by more than election needs--to harmonize a joint political strategy and to strengthen the unity of the West will agree with the strivings of the European allies to express their own specific interests in addition to undoubted joint interests of the alliance. In Venice one may therefore perhaps expect an answer to the question of what is the scope of this parallel policy of West Europe which has been spoken about recently.

Of course, one need not expect any turning or dramatic decisions. The sensitivity of the present time internationally must be reconciled with election demands in Washington in November, in Japan tomorrow, in Bonn in the fall and in Paris next spring. The interest of the world public for the outcome of the talks is understandable because of the economic potential and the influence of the particpants of the Venice meeting in the modern world. Solutions for international political, and of course, economic, problems can be found on a widest basis with negotiations of the international community.

Report on Venice Summit

ID222118 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Today it is not difficult to assess what is the main news of the day on the international political scene. This is the beginning of the meeting of the seven most developed countries of the world in Venice but also the news on the partial withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and the reactions to this move. The basic thing, however, is that these events are very much linked with one another. Let's listen to Filip Svetici our special correspondent in Venice:

When the information leaked out from the Venice summit that French President Giscard d'Estaing had come to Venice with a message from Leonid Brezhnev for the great seven, it was clear that the Afghan crisis, already top of the list of the planned political subjects to be discussed, would be from the very beginning at the center of attention. The message, whose content Giscard d'Estaing communicated in the afternoon to the other participants of the gathering on San Giorgio Maggiore, refers to Moscow's offer on the gradual withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan--of course, under certain circumstances. Although the details are not yet known, the first reactions vary. Some observers see Brezhnev's initiative--timed precisely for this moment and probably discussed with Valery Giscard d'Estaing during the recent Warsaw meeting--as yet another step in the attempt to renew the contacts between East and West and to establish channels of mutual information on the Afghan crisis.

Others, again chiefly from American sources, see this move by Moscow as an attempt to exert an influence on those Western countries which are still undecided as regards their participation in the Olympic games as well as on the outcome of the talks between Brezhnev and Schmidt, to be held in Moscow soon, concerning the freeze on the deployment of euromissiles, and which will certainly be discussed very attentively at the summit in Venice, precisely because among the participants--especially the West European ones, in the first place France and FRG on the one hand, and the United States on the other--there are no identical attitudes either to this or to other pressing political and economic issues. This is, of course, more or less known, despite Washington's attempts to use precisely this Venetian summit--though formally an economic summit--to close, of course, in the political and military sense, the ranks of the Western allies in which there are a growing number of cracks.

Therefore, among other things, attempts are made here to analyze with special attention the initiatives from Moscow precisely also in the light of the extent to which they could act in the opposite direction. Answers, at least partial ones, could be probably obtained were the contents of the talks held in bilateral private meetings by Jimmy Carter and Helmut Schmidt last night, and Schmidt and Giscard and Carter and Giscard today, known. But little of that is known, except for Carter's laconic statement following his meeting with Schmidt about there being a consensus on the values, and Schmidt's recommendation: Wait for the final document. On the basis of these statements, it is, of course, difficult to draw any conclusions.

But it is precisely these bilateral contacts, and it is not difficult to discern that they are taking place chiefly among the three or four of the greatest, Carter, D'Estaing, Schmidt, and some also include Margaret Thatcher here, could, in observers' comments, lead to firmer and more specific conclusions which are maturing precisely during the bilateral meetings and not at the joint table of the seven.

At any rate, the forecast has come true about this sixth economic summit of the seven richest Western countries being dominated by political themes, regardless of the fact that the major part of today's debate by the "merchants of Venice"--as journalists describe them symbolically--was devoted to common economic concerns, above all to concerns about energy and to concerns which stem from disrupted monetary relations and to the unresolved and at this point very topical specific monetary problem of recycling; that is, the problem of putting into circulation the immense amounts of petrodollars which are estimated to amount this year to as much as $130 billion.

Prevratil Commentary on Summit

LD222212 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Rudolf Prevratil commentary]

[Text] A 2-day summit meeting of the highest representatives of the seven most developed countries of the Western world started today in Venice. Although the main purpose of the meeting is to discuss the ever more serious economic problems of the capitalist world, all signs point out that the deliberations will this time be based on political questions. Why? This is a question for our editor, Rudolf Prevratil:

President Carter has arrived in Europe to talk politics, and this time also to admonish. He is intending to reprimand his allies for not supporting willingly enough his tough foreign policy, and for having the courage to consider their own interests.

At the moment it is not easy to predict the outcome of this. The point is that James Carter's behavior indicates that the American President has a new tactic: He is trying to divide Western Europe. He is trying to confront disobedient France and the FRG with the infinitely more willing Italy and Great Britain. This, however, amounts to endangering the EEC, which anyway suffers from chronic internal disputes. It is obvious that the relations between the United States and its closest partners are now filled with tension and mutual distrust. Of course, these relations also contain strong mutual interests, and on top of that America is determined to use also tough pressures to unite its partners in the only way that is beneficial to it: In blind support for Carter's current policy. The following days will show to what extent America will succeed in doing this. One thing, however, is clear: Economic problems, which are the first priority on West Europe's agenda, will not be solved in Venice.

CHILEAN CONSULATE IN BELGRADE BOMBED

PY201502 Paris AFP in Spanish 1408 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jun (AFP)--It was learned here today that the Chilean Consulate in Belgrade was bombed early Friday morning, but that there were no casualties or major damage. The Chilean consul refused to comment on the attack. The perpetrators and the reason for the attack are not known. Since Gen Augusto Pinochet's regime assumed power in 1973, Yugoslavia and Chile have maintained relations at the consular level.

COLOVIC COMMENTS ON CEMA MEETING IN PRAGUE

AU212035 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] That similar economic problems and international political crises also trouble in a different way the other side is confirmed by the 34th session of the CEMA which was held in Prague last week. The session of the group was also attended by our country. Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, who led our delegation, stressed in the general debate that Yugoslavia desires the further continued development of relations with the CEMA member countries on the principles, tested in practice, of equality, respect for national interests, sovereignty and mutual benefit. Let us hear what Dragan Colovic says about the problems of cooperation of this East European economic group:

While positive results in the strengthening of mutual economic cooperation and successes in the so-called socialist integration of the CEMA countries were stressed, it was said in Prague among other things that the economic development of the socialist countries in the past 5-year period was distinguished by its stability and that it was not burdened by the difficulties peculiar to the capitalist economy. It was particularly stressed that the planned nature of the economy, state control over foreign trade and the constant deepening of mutual cooperation have enabled the CEMA countries to isolate themselves from unfavorable influences of the economic situation in the capitalist world. However, it is also noticeable that while positive results are stressed, one now points more and more to certain difficulties, which are not all that small.

These difficulties appeared particularly last year. It is a fact that the world problem of energy, raw materials and food affects in an increasing degree the economies of the CEMA countries, too. They must adjust to it. This adjustment is now such that in the CEMA countries, similar to the developed capitalist countries albeit in a less pronounced degree, the pace of economic progress is also slowing down.

It is especially stressed in these countries that the said adjustment is under control and that there have been no spontaneous changes of prices in their mutual trade.

The 34th CEMA session in Prague also manifested an effort to stress under these conditions the importance of the so-called intensive economic operations. While accepting the necessity of a further search for new raw materials and energy resources in the CEMA countries, it is pointed out that a better utilization of what these countries already possess also can bring good results. In this sense, the necessity of mass saving of energy and of rational production in general is especially stressed, accompanied by the widest application of scientific and technological achievements.

In fact, much more efficient economic operations are demanded and in this connection a further deepening of mutual cooperation of the CEMA countries which would, to a greater degree than until now, take into account the request that economic calculations should become imperative for this community and for relations within it, too.

The Soviet Union, which delivers oil to other CEMA countries, announced that it will in the coming 5-year period maintain the level of deliveries of 1980. This may be interpreted to mean that the difference between that and the new growing demand for oil will have to be met in these countries with imports. This certainly means an additional difficulty, considering that because of the general stagnation in the East-West economic relations, conditioned by political tension, too, the CEMA countries importing oil lack sufficient foreign exchange.

Indeed, considerable energy and raw materials reserves are in distant Siberia, but their economic utilization demands tremendous investment. It appears that the other CEMA countries for the time being lack sufficient inclination and ability for this at present. In this context one must therefore discuss the more and more emphasized significance attached to the intensification of cooperation with the developing countries. This, and the warning to the West that the socialist countries of the CEMA will not succumb to economic pressure and diktat and that they are determined to expand and strengthen their mutual cooperation, unity and socialist integration, indicates in a certain way that the economic troubles of the CEMA countries, it appears, are more serious than it could be concluded at first sight.

DJURANOVIC MEETING WITH AGHA SHAHI REPORTED

LD201200 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1015 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Agha Shahi, Pakistani minister of foreign affairs. During a short friendly conversation they exchanged views on possibilities for the further promotion of bilateral and international cooperation by the two countries, for which readiness exists on both sides.

It was noted with satisfaction that relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Pakistan are developing favorably. Regular contacts and exchanges of views between the two countries' representatives at different levels contribute to this. In this sense Foreign Minister Shahi's brief visit was also appraised as contributing to a further increase in the two nonaligned countries' knowledge of each other and to greater understanding between them.

Vojislav Pekic, assistant federal secretary of foreign affairs; Nikola Cicanovic, foreign affairs adviser to the president of the Federal Executive Council; and Dr Maqbool Ahmad Bhatty, Pakistani ambassador to the SFRY, also took part in the talks.

DOLANC SPEAKS ON DEVELOPMENT OF DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM

ID200355 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1420 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Novi Sad--Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke in Novi Sad today to the students of the Political School of the League of Communists of Vojvodina on democratic centralism. He spoke about its historic roots, about the first introduction of this principle of the workers and communist movement into the statute of the RSDWP [Russian Social-Democratic Workers Party] at the Bern congress 74 years ago in whose elaboration Lenin personally participated, and about the development of this principle until the present time.

This meeting was also attended by Dusan Alimpic, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Vojvodina.

Dolanc recalled that throughout most of the 8 decades since its appearance, democratic centralism has been the target of attacks by socialists, social democrats and other bourgeois parties against the communists. Apparently, they feel that this principle threatens freedom and democracy within the party and the movement. It was and still is an issue used against the communists, while it is a fact that there is practically no bourgeois party in the world which does not in some way use this principle. Take for example, Dolanc pointed out, the problem of relationship between the majority and the minority. The majority, if it wins, always takes power in its hands. This principle in the bourgeois parties only represents an inclination toward the struggle for power. What is a party, any party, is well known in the theory of political science. It is said that the basic characteristic of any party is its struggle first to attain power and then to keep itself in power once it gets there.

Compare this with the Communist Party of Yugoslavia [CPY] and the LCY and you will see that our party does not have this characteristic and that it creates--by its strength, initiatives, ideology and tactics--socioeconomic conditions in which the working class takes power in its hands.

The Communist Party of Yugoslavia adopted democratic centralism in the sense elaborated by Lenin in his first statute. In all statutes of the CPY and LCY, from the very first through the 11th party congress, with one exception, democratic centralism is presented as a basic principle of the domestic life, organization and activity of the party. Of course, democratic centralism, and its rules and regulations, are not the same as regards terminology and contents in all statutes of the CPY-LCY.

Dolanc recalled that only at once of our congresses, the Third CPY Congress, the statutory provisions for democratic centralism contained for the first and only time specific obligations for the "speedy and exact implementation of the decisions of the Executive Committee of the Communist International." Dolanc mentioned this because it was, as he observed, very characteristic of our party. He also mentioned it because after Lenin's death the principle of democratic centralism underwent great transformation.

Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said that up to now there have been several discussions among our scientific workers who deal with these questions of our party history and with the study of the CPY ideology. Dolanc pointed out that so far, for instance, we have not sufficiently assessed the appearance of Comrade Tito on the Yugoslav political scene. We usually talk, Dolanc said, as if the political transformation occurred in 1937, which is not correct.

Working on this historic theme, Dolanc said: I came to the following conclusions: If you compare the works by Marx and Engels--their thoughts about the role of the party and its organization, their thoughts about the need for unity within the party and the struggle against factionalism, their thoughts about discipline and democratism--if you compare these basic Marxist thoughts with the essence of the speeches by Josip Broz in 1928 at the Zagreb party conference, then you will notice such ideological identity, such similarity and sometimes even agreement with the thoughts of Marx and Engels that it is simply surprising. This part of Tito's thought, Dolanc said, has not yet been sufficiently elucidated or compared with the classics of Marxism.

Dolanc said he is very sorry that Comrade Tito was not asked if in 1928, when he was a young worker with all the human worries, difficulties and struggle experienced by a worker, he studied Marx and Engels. If you look in Tito's biography, Dolanc observed, he probably did not study them then. He only started to study the classics of Marxism in jail while doing hard labor.

We have arrived at the essential conclusion that the transformation in the CPY started in 1928. The party opened itself to the masses and party policy was formed in keeping with the needs of the working class in which it had to live and operate. While respecting and developing all democratic forms of work, sectarianism and factionalism within the party had to be destroyed.

If you look at the genesis of the development of the CPY, Dolanc added, you will see how the party opened up: the creation of the people's front, the entry of the CPY into all structures of society ensured that the party worked wherever the workers lived and worked. Let us also recall today that the preparations for the uprising and then the revolution, which we consider as a people's revolution, was the first self-managing act. The fact is that the party is not struggling for power but that it demands an optimal system, political and economic, in which the working man himself will be the power and make decisions on all fields of life and work.

Tito's policy, Tito's ideology, begins in fact--according to Stane Dolanic's deep conviction--in 1928 and represents an authentic form of 20th century Marxism, which developed in a new revolution--a revolution which continues.

After the victory of the armed revolution, Dolanc emphasized, we have had no other direction but the development of self-management. Those who say that we only started on this road in 1948, when there was conflict with Stalin, are wrong. The conflict with Stalin and Stalinism, Dolanc stated, was the consequence of the road which we pursued.

If we observe the development of the statutes of the CPY-LCY, Dolanc said, then we can note a constant evolution of democratic centralism and the strengthening of its democratic contents. What we do is not important only for Yugoslavia and the LCY, but also for the future of the workers' movement. We are in the phase when an overwhelming majority of people in the world today see in the socialist self-managing system, which is being developed in Yugoslavia, the possibility of overcoming the basic socioeconomic and political conflicts.

According to Dolanc, democratic centralism is a deep political principle which we are developing in keeping with our socialist self-managing society. In conditions of real freedom of opinion and conscious responsibility of communists, Dolanc said, the appearance of the minority in the process of preparations and the adoption of stances and decisions is possible.

The LCY stance on this is unequivocally clear: The stances and decisions adopted by the majority become law for every communist, including those who hold opposite opinions.

Dolanc emphasized that the LCY is responsible for the basic achievements of our revolution; for the power of the working class; for social property and the equality of peoples and nationalities; and for our integrity, sovereignty and policy of nonalignment. These are the categories which we must safeguard and struggle for with all available means.

MILORAD PESIC VISITS PARIS, CONSULTS AT FOREIGN MINITRY

LD201426 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1342 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Paris, June 20 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Secretary Milorad Pesic has visited Paris, where he held political consultations with representatives of the French Foreign Ministry. During the meeting with Guai d'Orsay [foreign ministry] Secretary-General Bruno de Leusse, a broad exchange of views was made on the international situation and the policy of detente, and particularly on preparations for the European conference Madrid session. The agenda also included the furthering of the two countries' bilateral cooperation.

Milorad Pesic also conferred with State Secretary in the French Foreign Ministry Olivier Stirne.

DRAGOLJUB STAVREV HOLDS TALKS WITH MALTA'S CASSAR

LD211638 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1314 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, June 21 (TANJUG)--Vice President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Dragoljub Stavrev and Vice Premier of Malta Joseph Cassar, who heads Malta's delegation on a visit to Yugoslavia, held talks in Belgrade today on the development of relations between Yugoslavia and Malta and on other questions of mutual interest.

It was noted with satisfaction that highly successful Yugoslav-Maltese cooperation in the bilateral and international spheres is being realized. The two sides expressed readiness to invest further efforts for the promotion of relations and intensification of cooperation between the two friendly and nonaligned countries. In that way Yugoslavia and Malta give the best contribution to peace, security and expansion of equal international cooperation in the Mediterranean and in the world.

Statement on Vrhovec-Cassar Talks

LD221924 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1303 GMT 22 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--The Yugoslav-Maltese statement on the talks between Joseph Cassar, deputy prime minister of Malta, and Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, was released in Belgrade today.

"Josip Vrhovec, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Joseph Cassar, deputy prime minister of the Republic of Malta, express their satisfaction with the successful development of mutual cooperation and friendly relations between the two countries, based on adherence to the original principles andgoals of the nonaligned movement, and above all, to the principles of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and inviolability of borders, nonintervention and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries. They confirm [words indistinct] for peace, security and equitable cooperation in the Mediterranean and the world and the resolve of the two countries to continue to make joint efforts aimed at the implementation of these goals.

"The two sides noted with concern that the international situation has continued to worsen due to the application of force in international relations and intensified rivalry by great powers and blocs, and that this is accompanied by the trend of expanding spheres of interest, primarily in the areas of nonaligned countries and against their independence and aspiration toward full political, economic and other kinds of emancipation. They agreed that the worsened international situation is also adversely reflected in the area of the Mediterranean, which is encumbered by dangerous crises [words indistinct] and large [words indistinct] of military potential.

"The Maltese side confirms, in line with its policy of neutrality based on the principles of nonalignment, that it will not allow the setting up of foreign military bases on its territory and that it will not allow foreign powers to use any kind of concessions on its territory for military purposes.

"The Yugoslav side welcomes the definitive elimination of foreign military presence on Malta and extends full support to Malta's independence and to its neutral status based on the UN Charter and original principles of the policy of nonalignment. Yugoslavia also rates highly the positive role played by independent, nonaligned and neutral Malta in international relations and its contribution to friendly relations and equitable cooperation by states and peoples in the area of the Mediterranean.

"The SFRY is deeply convinced that Malta's independence and its policy of neutrality based on nonalignment is of vital significance for peace and security of the countries of the Mediterranean and further afield in the world.

"The Yugoslav side stressed the conviction that all countries will respect the [word indistinct] status of nonaligned Malta. Both sides will make efforts in that direction."

BULGARIAN FATHERLAND FRONT DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS

AU200923 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Jun 80 p 2

[TANJUG report]

[Text] The republican Conference of the Serbian SAWP talks began yesterday with a delegation of the Fatherland Front of the People's Republic of Bulgaria which, as part of cooperation between the SAWPY and the Fatherland Front of Bulgaria, is on a 4-day visit to the Serbian Socialist Alliance. Sava Dulbokov, first deputy chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front of Bulgaria and member of the BCP Central Committee, who is leading the delegation, spoke in carefully chosen words and with great respect about the personality and work of President Tito, the last of the world's giants whose death was received with great sorrow by the Bulgarian people. On that occasion the numerous meetings and cooperation between the two great men and fellow fighters Tito and Dimitrov were recalled. Yesterday morning the delegation visited the House of Flowers in Uzicka 15 and laid a wreath on Comrade Tito's tomb.

The Fatherland Front delegation informed its hosts, who were led by Dragomir Milojevic, president of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference, about the economic development and socialist building of their country and about the role and activities of the Fatherland Front. In an atmosphere of full responsibility and comradeship an upward trend in cooperation between the SFRY and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and in this framework between the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, was noted. However, oportunities for cooperation, particularly in the economic field, have not yet at all been exhausted.

The Socialist Republic of Serbia, whose share in the SFRY economic exchange with this neighboring country accounts for some 40 percent of the total of Serbia's trade has a special place in and opportunities for developing economic cooperation with the People's Republic of Bulgaria. In the talks both sides advocated the further expansion and intensification of cooperation between towns, local border cooperation and cooperation in tourism and in cultural and journalistic exchange.

The delegation of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front also consists of Angel Shishkov, deputy chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front and member of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Georgi Fakaliev, member of the National Council and head of the International Department of the National Council of the Fatherland Front of Bulgaria. Zika Radojlovic and Vinka Tomic, members of the Presidium of the Serbian SAWP Republican Conference, and Desimir Jovic, president of the NIS SAWP Intercommunal Conference, also participated in the talks with the Fatherland Front delegation.

During its 4-day visit the Fatherland Front delegation will visit Kragujevac and Novi Sad and several work organizations in Belgrade.

INTELLECTUALS URGE RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

ID200851 Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Jun 80 p 8

[Unattributed report: "Intellectuals Call for Amnesty for Political Crimes"]

[Text] Yugoslav intellectuals have handed the Yugoslav Presidency a petition in the form of a bill aimed at obtaining an amnesty for all political crimes.

This move, the first of its kind since Marshal Tito's death, is based on two articles in the existing constitution of which the signatories are demanding literal application especially regarding the question of the free right of petition and political expression. The case of Milovan Djilas, former vice president, who has been banned from publishing or speaking in public since 15 October last year, was mentioned.

The 36 signatories of the petition include painter Mica Popovic and philosopher Dusan Bockovic as well as scientists Vojislav Stojasovic and Kosta Cavoski and writers Dragoslav Mihailovic, Liverad Stojkovic and Matja Beckovic.

These intellectuals estimate that there are 500 political prisoners in Yugoslavia.